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WASHINGTON.

Senatorial Opinion on the Caldwell Report—Passage of the William and Mary College Relief Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The report in the case of Senator Caldwell, made to-day, is the cause of much discussion among Senators and others. As will be seen, it simply provides for the unseating of Mr. Caldwell, without prejudice to his right to return, if he can be re-elected. Senator Logan entered his dissent, and Senators Anthony and Carpenter concur in that dissent, on the ground that the facts which form the basis of the judgment of the majority are not proven. They favor a resolution of censure, and Mr. Carpenter will probably move such a resolution as a substitute for that of the majority when the case comes up for consideration. The fact will attract attention that the Committee propose for the first time, it is believed, in the history of Congress to put into practice the old English principle of Parliamentary practice that where an election has been tainted by the use of money the member should be unseated and the election remitted to the people. This causes much comment. Moreover, a resolution to unseat requires only a majority vote, while a resolution to expel requires two-thirds. Some members of the Senate do not hesitate to say that if the statements of the report regarding the proof of the buying of votes be true, then the Committee has not done its duty in reporting anything less than a resolution of expulsion, and if they are not true, then there is no warrant for anything stronger than censure. There will, doubtless, be a very exhaustive debate when the report is called up, with a doubtful result.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE.

There was much more success than usual to-day in the House in securing the passage of measures during the morning hour and under suspension of the rules. The somewhat famous William and Mary College bill, which was badly defeated in the House last Winter, and which was once defeated this Winter by pinning to it an amendment calling on the institution to open its doors to colored students, to-day finally went through the House without amendments. It was opposed by Mr. Storm, of Pennsylvania, a Democrat who is given to much talking about the extravagance of the Republican Administration. It takes $60,000 from the Treasury to make good damages alleged to be done by disorderly Union soldiers, but about which there is a conflict of testimony and opinion. Its merits are not more conspicuous than those of an unlimited number of claims for like damages, which have heretofore had no shadow of prospect for passing Congress. A somewhat sentimental sympathy for the institution, because of its famous history, was manifested for the bill among Republicans, who forgot that whatever claims it has on those grounds were neutralized by the rank treason which distinguished it. The University of East Tennessee, the bill for the relief of which the President recently vetoed, would seem to have much higher claims for Government succor than William and Mary, and if this latter bill should pass the Senate the President will doubtless return it without his approval. The people will soon see that the President is their only protection against an enormous number of claims of this kind which stand ready to deplete the Treasury. Thus far he stands immovable.

A SMALL TRICK.

The House substitute for the Senate bill for the further endowment of agricultural colleges from the proceeds of the sales of public lands was passed to-day, and in a manner which is generally condemned as a contemptible trick, for which Mr. Perce, of Mississippi, is responsible. He asked for a suspension of the rules in order to bring the bill before the House for consideration. He promised to allow opportunity for debate and the offering of amendments, and upon this promise the necessary two-thirds vote was secured. Thereupon the mover of the bill declined to receive the amendments, called the previous question, and the bill was passed by a majority vote. Many members who had amendments to offer were thus cut off, and were properly indignant at this piece of legislative chicanery. The House substitute limits the sum which shall be paid to any one State, or college in one State, to $50,000 per annum, and is, therefore, a less munificent donation than the Senate proposed to make it.

AN ASIATIC CABLE.

A bill chartering what is known as the American and Asiatic Cable Company passed the House to-day by a vote of 126 to 53, which was most astonishing in view of the fact that the Company is not organized to the knowledge of anybody, nor does any one know that one dollar of the capital stock is subscribed; and important privileges and franchises are thus voted away. The great mass of its support came from the Democrats, who rallied one and all to the succor of this great job, trusting that the responsibility would rest upon the Republican members of the Foreign Affairs Committee who reported it.

OTHER BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. John Rogers, of New-York, secured the passage, in the House, to-day, of a bill of great importance to the people of his section. It authorizes the release of twenty-five acres of the Government land along Lake Champlain, at Plattsburg, for the use of the New-York and Canada Railroad. Mr. Lansing also passed a bill, authorizing the construction of a railroad and drawbridge across the Genesee River, at Rochester. Mr. Ellis H. Roberts secured the passage of a bill, authorizing the Secretary of War to withdraw property from sale in cases where, in his judgment, the highest bid offered is insufficient or unsatisfactory, authorizing the proper appraisal and providing that the price shall equal two-thirds of the appraised value.

THE $25,000,000 ADDITIONAL CIRCULATION.

A number of important measures failed of passage in the House to-day. The first was Mr. Monroe's bill providing for an addition of $25,000,000 to the circulation of the national banks, to be furnished to banks in States which have less than their proportion. This proposition for inflation came within nine votes of passing under the two-thirds rule, the vote being 121 to 73 in its favor. It secured the Western vote almost solid, and also the Southern vote. Its reception plainly indicates that no bill for specie resumption could pass the present House.

THE COTTON TAX.

Mr. Maynard failed in an attempt to get the House to assign a vacant evening for the hearing upon the Cotton tax refunding scheme. This is the third rebuff that has been administered to this great job within the last month, and each time the vote against it grows larger.

A COWARDLY ASSAULT.

Mr. J. M. Morris, Executive Clerk of the Senate, and an owner in the *Chronicle*, was to-day assaulted with a cowhide by a man named W. H. Harris, said to be a society reporter for a Sunday paper called the *Capital*. It seems Harris took offense at an article in the *Chronicle*, which alleged that he had been smartly chastised by a young lady for his impertinence in seeking to enter her carriage unbidden. The correction not being satisfactory, he selected Mr. Morris, a gentleman who has had little or nothing to do with the editorial management of the paper of late, and is only recovering from the severe prostration of a long illness, and attempted to punish him. No great damage was done, but the act was very mean and cowardly. Washington is infested by a set of egregious asses called society reporters, who have made unmitigated nuisances of themselves this Winter by the unbidden liberties they have taken with the names and affairs of private people, and the manner in which they have thrust themselves into hospitalities to which they were not invited. One of them was kicked out of the house of a gentleman on K street a few days ago, and there are more of them who deserve the same treatment.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury will, on the 1st of March, call in $100,000,000 of five-twenties, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, in consequence of the Syndicate subscriptions, which exceed that sum, and which are fully as large as was anticipated by the Secretary. The deliveries on the new loan subscriptions by the Treasury began on Friday last, and have already reached $8,000,000. There will be issued in this negotiation several new and large denominations of bonds, to wit: $5,000 and $10,000 of the coupon series, and $20,000 and $50,000 of the registered series. The Secretary finds that the call for small denominations decreases, while that for the large issues increases.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House, to-day, a bill for the entire revision of the laws relating to the marine hospitals, which has been prepared by the supervising surgeon, Dr. John M. Woodworth. Under the existing laws, these are exempt from the payment of the seaman's tax, and consequently exempt from hospital relief the seamen employed in the following branches of service: Vessels of the Revenue Marine, vessels of the Light-house Board, vessels of the Coast Survey, and vessels of the Engineer Corps. The bill provides that seamen employed in all the different parts of the merchant marine, except in the navy, shall pay hospital tax, and be entitled to hospital relief. It appears that under the act of 1802, which fixes a certain sum for the case of foreign seamen, such seamen are cared for in our marine hospital at a loss to the Government of several thousands of dollars each year. The bill prescribes that foreign seamen shall pay the actual cost of subsistence, medicines, nursing, and working, and be provided with shelter and medical attentions free.

THE MORMONS.

A dispatch has been received by Delegate Hooper, from Mr. Wells, Mayor of Salt Lake City, stating that Brigham Young will start from the South for Salt Lake, this evening. Mr. Hooper denies the reports from Salt Lake, which state that the Mormons intend to abandon Utah. They intend nothing of the sort. The projected colony in Arizona is designed for the protection of Mormon herds and herders in Southern Utah, who have suffered from the attacks of the unfriendly Navajo Indians. Apostle Cannon represents that if any violence is used against the Mormons the Government will have the same experience as was obtained under the Buchanan Administration; that after spending many millions of money and perhaps some blood, it will be discovered that the Mormons are a law-abiding people, zealous for material prosperity, and disturbing no one with their faith. The memorial presented to-day requested the appointment of an investigating commission. It deserves consideration. The Frelinghuysen bill, as amended, is more acceptable to the Mormons than had at first been supposed. It saves them their Church charter, and is non-retroactive concerning polygamy.

APPEALS IN TREASURY DECISIONS.

It is claimed that the law regulating appeals in legal decisions from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice is rendered imperative by the insertion of the word "may" instead of "shall" wherever it occurs. It is also stated that the word "may" was substituted for "shall" after the engrossment of the act.

WORSTED AND WOOL.

Certain New-York importers having taken an appeal from the decision of Customs officers in New-York that, under the new Tariff law, worsted "is not wool," the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that worsted is wool, and is entitled to the ten per cent. reduction.

REPORT ON MINING.

The printing of Raymond's very valuable report on mining was authorized by the Senate, to-day, by a yea and nay vote of 40 to 12, the yeas and nays being called by Mr. Thurman, who was desirous of testing the question whether Congress intended to continue the business of book-making, now that the franking privilege is abolished. The vote is significant of the intention of Congress to devise some way of making a free distribution of public documents.

GOAT ISLAND.

It is quite doubtful if the Goat Island bill, which the Military Committee reported without expression of opinion for or against, can receive any action, owing to the crowded condition of the closing hours of the session. It, however, has strong friends in the Senate, who will embrace any opportunity that may offer to bring it forward for consideration, when the Appropriation bills are out of the way.

COUNTING THE VOTE.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections have reported promptly the resolution to rescind the dangerous joint rule under which the two Houses acted the other day in counting the votes for President and Vice-President. Very early next session a more complete remedy for the evil clearly shown to exist will be presented in the form of a resolution for an amendment to the Constitution.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

Through and under all the turmoil of a rough Monday's business in the House, there prevailed a sensitive desire and anxiety to learn the nature of the recommendations made by the Poland Committee, which will, according to present promise, present its report to-morrow. But the members of the committee kept their counsel very closely, and not even the members who are most concerned could gather definitely the drift of the recommendations. There is no reason to change what has hitherto been said in these dispatches regarding the report, except that there may possibly be a minority report on the question of jurisdiction. This latter question is certain to be raised in the House and may prove the defeat of the committee's proposition. Many members hold that the present Congress has no more right to take jurisdiction of the offenses committed in a previous Congress, than they have to rake up offenses committed before such members entered Congress. It is held to be an assumption of judicial power, and nearly all the precedents are consistent with that doctrine. The report will be called up for action some day in the latter part of the week.

THE BROKERS' TAX.

Legrand Lockwood appeared this morning before the Ways and Means Committee, and presented additional letters in the matter of the charges against Judge Sherman. The letters were four in number and were of subsequent dates to the one already published. They referred specifically to the passage of the law in question and contained a demand for payment of the sum agreed upon in the contract with the senior Lockwood. In one of them the act relieving the brokers was cited in terms, and the claim made that the exemption therein contained was secured by the personal influence of the writer, Judge Sherman himself. There was no reference in any of the letters to the fact that this agreement was other than a personal one between Judge Sherman and the senior Lockwood, which appears to have been revived by his son. The statement of Judge Sherman already published contains the defense upon which he will depend before the committee. It sets up that his connection with the matter was that of a friend to secure a good case for others, and that he practiced dissimulation in this regard with Lockwood, Jr., through the apparent fear that the interests of his friends might be hazarded. It is expected that Messrs. Bartley & Parsons will admit that they appeared as counsel in this case before the Internal Revenue Bureau. It appears evident that Judge Sherman was not in Washington at the time this legislation was procured. Judge Sherman himself states he has not been in Washington for three years until last week. This statement is corroborated by Senator Sherman and other members of the family of Judge Sherman, and doubtless can be substantiated by other testimony. This being admitted, some of the statements of the letters must be acknowledged to be incorrect.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

It was telegraphed this afternoon that the Wilson committee had prepared a report, in which they would recommend severe measures with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. These telegrams were solely for the stock market. The fact is, no report has yet been prepared. There are some witnesses whose appearance the committee are awaiting, pending which Judge Wilson has begun to draft the outline of the report. If the witnesses in question do not appear by Wednesday, the report of the committee will follow speedily, probably before the end of the week. But all accounts of its purport at present are both unauthorized and untrue.

THE UNION PACIFIC INTEREST.

The House Committee on Appropriations will to-morrow decide the interest question which is pending in the Edmunds amendment to the Legislative Appropriation bill. Messrs. Horace F. Clark and A. Schell have stood by the matter very closely for the past two weeks, with what result remains to be seen.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Wm. McPherson, to be Postmaster at Effingham, Ill.; Henry Hazen, to be Collector of Customs at Fernandina, Fla.; Commodore G. H. Scott, to be Rear-Admiral; F. E. Upton, to be a Master in the Navy, and a large number of midshipmen to be ensigns.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day heard Secretary Fish on the subject of running the northern boundary between the United States and British Possessions, and afterward agreed to report the appropriation of $125,000 to complete the survey. No action was taken on Senator Edmunds' amendment to one of the general appropriation bills, withholding payments from the Pacific railroads.

NAVAL ORDERS.

First Assistant-Engineer James H. Chasman has been ordered to special duty in New-York. First Assistant-Engineer J. J. Barry has been detached from the New-York Navy-yard and ordered to the Juniata.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.

It is learned that the last offer of $271,000 from Phelps, Dodge & Co. to the Treasury Department will be accepted upon certain conditions not yet definitely ascertained. The matter is now approaching a final result so far as the Treasury Department is concerned, and will probably be settled conclusively to-morrow.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-York and Philadelphia Railroad Bill—How the Stanhope Bill was Manipulated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 17.—In the House, to-night, the bill to incorporate the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad came up on its final passage. The galleries were densely crowded, while the corridors were packed with an excited throng. The excitement was so great that it was found necessary to place policemen on guard at the entrance to the chamber. The bill being read, the roll was called, and after personal explanations from various members, it was passed by 38 to 21. Three votes were subsequently changed to the affirmative. The result was received with cheers by the crowds in the lobbies and by faint applause in the galleries.

Among the bills introduced in the Senate was one to give consent to the purchase by the United States of 100 acres of land at Red Bank, on the Delaware, below Camden, for the erection of forts. Also, a bill authorizing women to be elected as school trustees, and another for the appointment of three commissioners, to protect the fishery interests of the State.

The Senate Investigating Committee in reference to the Stanhope Railroad fraud, at a meeting held this evening, elicited some important evidence. Mr. John F. Joline, Journal Clerk of the last House, swore that Lemuel C. Reeves, the reading clerk of last Winter, had admitted that he ran the fraudulent bill through the House in the following manner: Two bills were printed, one having the interpolated eighth section authorizing through connections, and the other not having it; copies of the latter bill were sent to the members, while Reeves kept the former in his private drawer. Before the bill was acted upon by the House, his private copy was taken to the Engrossing Clerk and engrossed in advance. The latter officer failing to compare the engrossed bill with the copy which came regularly from the House—supposing that furnished by Reeves to be a duplicate—when the engrossed bill went to committee, Reeves abstracted the tinkered copy and inserted the regular bill, so as to avoid detection. He then followed it through the House, manipulating it at the proper points, and effectually preventing any discovery of the fraud. Reeves, being sworn, said he had no recollection that he ever had made any such confession to Joline. Both witnesses testified that Johnson D. Banghart, of Jersey City, was the principal manager for the Stanhope people, manifesting great interest in the bill, and going so far as to furnish to the engrossing clerk the copy from which he engrossed. The committee have another meeting on Wednesday evening, and it looks as if they will be able to fix the responsibility of this unprecedented fraud where it belongs.

The Senate, after a two hours' contest, passed at midnight the bill to incorporate the New-Jersey Railway Company. This is the enterprise of the Pennsylvania Central, in opposition to the Air Line.

The Election of a Successor to Henry Wilson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The senatorship is likely to be settled to-morrow. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee to-day said his associates could not agree on the question of date, and therefore he asked that the House of Representatives should have a morning session to-morrow, that the whole question should be laid before the members, and that if they choose to vote for a successor to Henry Wilson then they could do so. It is understood that the committee is about equally divided between the friends of Dawes and of Boutwell, and the latter, of course, want the matter settled at once. No morning session will be held, but it is pretty well understood that the question will come up in the afternoon.

The Modoc War.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—A. B. Meacham, the Peace Commissioner from Washington, arrived at Yreka on Sunday, and started for Van Bremer to-day, the private Secretary of Gov. Grover accompanying him. A scouting party of Modocs burned the house of Dennis Crowley, and Gen. Gillem sent a detachment of troops in pursuit of the Indians, but did not overtake them.

SENATOR POMEROY.

The Senate Committee Decide to Hold Open Sessions—Senator York, of Kansas, Testifies.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Pomeroy bribery investigation was begun at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and two witnesses were examined. Nothing really new was developed. York told again his story, which has been published already. He was subjected to a brief but very pointed cross-examination by Judge Horton, the counsel for Mr. Pomeroy. Hon. Caleb Cushing also appeared for Mr. Pomeroy; but, the committee having decided to admit only one counsel on each side, Mr. Cushing simply remained by Judge Horton's side to assist him by way of suggestions. The cross-examination was conducted with great ability, and laid the ground for a strong defense, which, however, was only partially developed. A Mr. Simpson announced himself with some pomp as counsel for the State of Kansas. York admitted that his statement before the Joint Committee was full of exaggerated statements, and he would not now swear as he did publicly, at the end of the speech, to its truth in every particular. Several of its specific statements were disproved, as for instance his story of having been searched just before entering Mr. Pomeroy's room, and having exhibited the $2,000 immediately on coming out.

W. A. Johnson, who was one of those in the scheme, was examined, but his evidence was valueless, and it was clearly demonstrated that York's testimony would be the only direct evidence that the money he showed in joint convention came from Senator Pomeroy. Some questions which were asked him lead to the supposition that the conversation between York and the Senator at the time he alleges the $2,000 was given to him, was overheard, and that the hearer will be produced in the defense. But York's story was very explicit and detailed, in some parts quite plausible, and in others on the face absurd. York makes an unfavorable impression, and he is estimated at a pretty mean price, even by the worst enemies of Mr. Pomeroy. His connection with this affair, as well as his alleged black-mailing of Pomeroy last Winter, has excited a great deal of curiosity to see him. Thus far twenty-one witnesses have been summoned in this investigation.

The Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Special Committee of the Senate on Mr. Pomeroy's case assembled at 3 P. M., and the room was soon filled with witnesses and spectators. Senator Pomeroy sat on the right of the table with his counsel, Hon. Caleb Cushing, and Hon. A. H. Horton, United States Attorney of Kansas. Among the Kansas men present were—Gen. B. B. Mitchell, Gen. Blunt, B. F. Simpson, Judge Pendery, S. A. Riggs, Robert McBratney, A. B. Abbott, State Senator Johnson, and Hon. Sidney Clarke. Mr. Frelinghuysen announced that the committee had resolved to make the investigation in public, and to allow one counsel to appear on either side. Mr. B. F. Simpson said he appeared as counsel for Mr. York. Mr. Cushing said that he had proposed to appear as counsel for Mr. Pomeroy, but as the committee had decided to allow but one counsel on either side he deemed it advisable to withdraw, since Mr. Horton was perfectly familiar with the case, and that, therefore, he should only advise with Messrs. Horton and Pomeroy, and take no active part in the examination.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

State Senator York was called as the first witness, and testified to the facts very much as they were related by him in the Kansas Senate, and telegraphed to THE TIMES at the time.

By Mr. Thurman: Went to Kansas in 1871 from Missouri, to which State he went after the war; he was born in Illinois; was commissioned first as Second and then as First-Lieutenant in the Forty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteers; was afterwards commissioned Captain of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment United States colored troops, and was Lieutenant-Colonel of that regiment when the war closed; first knew Pomeroy in the Fall of 1871; was elected to the State Senate a little more than a year after he first went to Kansas; was of the same politics as Pomeroy; don't know as Pomeroy knew him by reputation.

By the Chairman—When he left Simpson, John and Bacon, after planning the scheme, he had on his person $40 in currency, and a bank certificate for $60; had his friends search him before he left.

By Mr. Alcorn—Witness intended to accept money if Pomeroy offered it, and went to his room to induce him to offer money. He endeavored to induce Pomeroy to place confidence in him; did betray him, and intended to betray him.

Mr. Horton asked if he did not say, at the close of his speech in the joint convention, every word he had uttered was God's truth, as he should answer before God?

Mr. York replied that it was utterly impossible for him to state what he said in that speech. He made his statement concerning his transactions with Pomeroy coolly and deliberately, but at the close of his address he became excited, and might have made extravagant statements. The closing affirmation was as to the truth of what he believed, and what he intended to say; he could not answer for the truth of what he did say; cannot remember what Senator Price said in reply to his speech; cannot say whether he wanted an investigation before the vote was taken. He said he had exposed his own villainy, in exposing his own, and was thinking more of that and other cutting personal remarks than about anything he had said about a recess. He supposed the motion for a recess was made for the purpose of allowing the opposition time to decide on another candidate. The motion was made about 5 o'clock, and the roll was not taken until about five hours after. Witness opposed a motion to adjourn. I don't think the question of my truthfulness came up in any other way than on a motion of adjournment, and that it was only incidental. J. C. Horton, Johnson, and Simpson searched his person for money at about 7 P. M., some five or six hours before he saw Mr. Pomeroy. In the meantime he went to three rooms certainly, perhaps more, and saw between one and two hundred persons.

Mr. Horton—How could you say then that they knew how much money you had when you went to Mr. Pomeroy's room?

Mr. York—I cannot say any further than that they knew how much I had at that time.

Q.—Did any person know how much you had when you came out?

Witness did not pretend to say any one but himself and Mr. Pomeroy knew how much money he had at the time.

Mr. Horton—Now tell the committee why search was not made just before you went into the room. Mr. York—I don't know, except that it was not thought of when I met Simpson. Witness did not show him the $2,000 so that he could count it. All the sleep he got on Monday night was on the counter of the bar of the Tefft House, which might have been one or two hours. Did not think he said in his joint convention speech substantially that he was searched before going to the room, followed to the door, and examined again when he came out. Did not mean to say so.

Mr. Horton—Did you, in conversation with Mr. Watchison, of Independence, at Topeka, state substantially that the means resorted to to defeat Pomeroy were more degrading than those he was using? A.—I do not think I did. I spoke of some papers of a scandalous nature that were being used, which I thought was disgraceful.

Did you not state in the presence of Mr. Holmes, of Atchison, in Topeka, on the day after the election, that the plot was a scheme of six months' work, and that you were resolved to make it a success cost what it might, and that you had sacrificed your honor in so doing? A.—I emphatically say that I did not, nor to any one else.

Q.—In the Joint committee did you say substantially, "I know several members of the Legislature who have Pomeroy's money in their pockets now for their votes; I will not state now who they are but will develop the facts at the proper time?" A.—Well, Sir, I cannot state what I did state at that time; as I said before, what I said in closing my remarks was said under excitement and might have been extravagant.

Witness had no doubt that his extravagant statements might have had an influence upon the Legislature. After using them he opposed a recess to prevent the Pomeroy men from settling on another candidate. Could not say whether he said in that speech that Mr. Pomeroy had given him the names of other persons for whose votes he had paid money. Does not now say so. Mr. Pomeroy told him that he had not bought any votes. The nearest thing to it was his saying that he had paid the expenses of some of the members.

Mr. Horton—Was not the interview about to terminate on Monday night without Mr. Pomeroy having offered you money, when you said you saw no reason for remaining longer.

Mr. York—I don't know whether it was about to terminate or not. My belief is that he would have offered me money whether I had said what I did or not. On Monday evening witness requested Horton to have Johnson and Simpson come to his room as soon as he could. When they arrived the door was locked and witness told his accomplices of his invitation to have a "business interview" with Mr. Pomeroy. They all agreed that it meant that Pomeroy wanted to buy his vote, and it was determined then what course he should pursue; don't know but he had already made up his mind, because he had talked with Simpson about it on Saturday night; the conclusion arrived at was that if Pomeroy should offer me money I should take it and that I should expose him in the joint convention.

Mr. Horton—Then you sought him, and he did not seek you? A.—I went to his room. I certainly thought that he had sought me. Witness was certain that Hardgrave used the term "business interview," in inviting him to see Pomeroy. He told George R. Peck, of Indiana, and George C. Crowther, Secretary of the Senate, that he was to make the exposure before it was made. He and six persons, named as privy to the plot, pledged themselves to maintain secrecy until after the exposure should be made. Crowther made this promise, with the exception that he was to speak to the Lieutenant-Governor, and tell him that if witness arose he was to have the floor.

Witness denied emphatically that he advised Crowther to circulate the report that he (Crowther) had $6,200 deposited with him as conscience money, for the purpose of strengthening his (York's) statement.

By Mr. Thurman—At your meeting in Horton's room was the question discussed whether it would be most advantageous to make the exposure on Tuesday in the Senate, or on Wednesday in the joint convention?

Mr. York—I am at a loss to say whether it was or not.

In reply to questions by his own counsel, Mr. York said that no formal pledge of secrecy was made by those who planned the exposure. He was unequivocally pledged against Pomeroy before he came to Topeka; he was secretary of the anti-Pomeroy caucus and made speeches at its meetings; the proceedings were published and his name mentioned frequently among those who spoke against Pomeroy; his only motive in accepting the money from Mr. Pomeroy and in making the exposure was to defeat Pomeroy; he did not think it was to the interest of the State that he should be re-elected. He believed that he was using money to secure his election, and he believes so now. He believed that there was no chance of defeating him unless he could make the exposure. He delivered the original packages received from Mr. Pomeroy to Mr. Crowther, Secretary of the Joint Convention.

By Mr. Vickers—Don't think that there was any agreement to, or mention of, opposing an adjournment at the time the plot was laid.

Mr. Buckingham—You stated that you believed that money was being used. What say you to that conclusion?

Witness had three reasons for that assertion: First, Pomeroy's head-quarters were comparatively deserted on Saturday night, which he considered the hottest period of the contest, whereas before they had been thronged; second, Mr. Price, of Atchison, told him that Mr. Eldridge and Mr. Halleck each had a thousand dollar draft, which, they said, they had been given to bet on the election; and, third, that he saw Mr. Billings, a young member of the Legislature in the bar-room of the Tefft House at about 11 o'clock, and he heard him declare repeatedly that he intended to vote for Pomeroy, and that Pomeroy's money had not bought him. Besides that, when the canvass opened, the anti-Pomeroy men counted ninety-two votes certain, but the most bitter of them had dropped off one by one, and gone over to the other side. He suspected that improper influences were used upon them. He thought that the drafts were shown for the purpose of demoralizing the election, and that Billings would not have declared that he was not bought before being accused unless he was guilty. He was not opposed to Pomeroy alone, but as a part of the most gigantic and corrupt despotism that ever crushed the State.

Senator Wm. A. Johnson was sworn and examined. He corroborated substantially the statements of York concerning the planning and purpose of the conspiracy, and the appearance of the first installment of money received by York from Pomeroy, but knew nothing of the bribery except what York had told him. His examination was as follows:

Mr. Horton—Of your own knowledge do you know where that $2,000 came from?

Mr. Johnson—Of my own knowledge I know that it came out of Mr. York's pocket. I have no knowledge back of that.

Mr. Horton—Do you know anything of your own knowledge of Mr. York's receiving any money from Mr. Pomeroy?

Mr. Johnson—I do not.

At 6½ o'clock the investigation was adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—1 A. M.—The area of lowest barometer, which was Sunday night south of New-England, has moved to the north-eastward beyond our stations. The highest pressure is now over the Middle States. An area of low barometer is apparently over Kansas and Nebraska. North-easterly winds with rain and snow have been followed by clear weather in New-England, and north-west winds with clear weather have prevailed during Monday over the Middle States. Increasing south-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather are now reported from Ohio to Arkansas and northward to the lakes. South-easterly winds with partly cloudy weather have prevailed during Monday in Texas. Falling barometer and light rain are now reported from San Francisco.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, on Tuesday, pleasant weather, winds backing to south-east by Tuesday night; for the Middle States southerly winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather; for the South Atlantic States, south-easterly winds, rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness; from Tennessee to the lakes, falling barometer, rising temperature, increasing south-easterly winds, and cloudy weather; on the Gulf States falling barometer and south and east winds; the winds will probably increase to brisk over Illinois and the upper lakes in advance of the low barometer moving over that region.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 33°; 6 A. M., 35°; 9 A. M., 39°; 12 M., 41°; 3 P. M., 45°; 6 P. M., 43°; 9 P. M., 40°; 12 P. M., 35°. Average temperature yesterday, 38¾°.

UTAH.

Condition of the Railroads—A Mormon Memorial.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 17.—The snow blockade on the Utah Southern Railroad caused a suspension of communication by rail between this city and Ogden since Saturday.

A dispatch received here this noon says that the trains on the Utah Central Road finally broke through the drifts and reached Ogden, and expected to return to-night.

The Union Pacific and Central Pacific Roads are both open, and the trains are all on time. The recent storms caused no delay on these roads.

A memorial was privately telegraphed to Washington, yesterday, signed by about 200 persons, mostly Mormons and their sympathizers, protesting against the recent memorial of the members of the Salt Lake Bar. The existence of the document was kept strictly secret, except to those in the Mormon interest, out of fear that it might suggest a counter protest.

The Snow Blockade in Utah—A Counter-Memorial from Mormons.

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Clawson and others of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution were principals in the secret of the protest sent yesterday to Washington. The document was prepared on Saturday night as a sort of forlorn hope, although several leading saints expressed fear of its being too late, and thought there was no use to contend any longer against the National authority.

A polygamist, two of whose three wives died recently, remarried the last according to law, Judge McKean officiating.

The report that Brigham Young was on his way back to Salt Lake is denied. Brigham's organ this evening publishes Frelinghuysen's bill in full, and expresses a hope that some good will result from all this evil.

SWOLLEN RIVERS.

Loss of Life and Property on the River Monongahela.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17.—The recent heavy rain caused a rapid rise in the Monongahela River last night, and at 2 o'clock this morning the current was so strong that a coal fleet, consisting of thirty boats and barges, was broken from its fastenings at the Smithfield-street bridge and moved off in the current. Alarm was instantly given by the blowing of whistles and other signals in use on the river, and every effort was made to save the lives of the unfortunate men who were on board the canal fleet. Some were saved, but it is reported that several were lost. One man was seen to be carried under the steamer Hercules, and another under the Andes. Both men were floating past on barges, and endeavored to jump on the wheel of the steamers named, but fell in the water and went down. The tow-boat V. F. Wilson, lying opposite the foot of Market-street, was struck by the floating barges and turned upon one side. The Oil Valley was also cut down. It is impossible at present to ascertain the extent of damage done to property on the river and the number of lives lost. The river is still rising rapidly, and at 10½ this morning had risen seventeen feet, but no further danger is apprehended.

LATER—The flood, which so unexpectedly commenced in the Monongahela River, last night, continues without abatement, and is rather increasing in violence. It is impossible to estimate the damages done, but it is considered that it is the heaviest river disaster ever experienced here. Grave rumors are current concerning the damage done up the river. The loss of life has not been as great as at first supposed. Rumors prevailed that twelve or fifteen men had gone down at the time of the breaking away of the coal fleet, but only two are known to have perished. Joseph King was knocked off a barge at McKeesport and was drowned. The tug-boat H. F. Wilson sunk this morning. She was valued at $15,000, and was insured for $10,000. The Oil Valley, owned by D. & P. J. S. McDonald, valued at $15,000, and insured for $10,000, was also lost. The loss of coal-boats and barges has been very heavy and general. At Elizabeth, this morning a number of coal-boats, barges, together with a quantity of lumber-rafts, principally owned by Joseph Walton, were swept away. The loss is estimated at $20,000. Of the barges which broke away from the suspension bridge this morning five were owned by Samuel Cable. Four of them sunk, three landed at Shousetown, and four were landed by a steamer. It is reported that several others have been secured at points elsewhere. At 8½ P. M. the river was rising rapidly, marks indicating the flow to be nineteen and a half feet. It is thought the flood will culminate by midnight.

Heavy Rains in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17.—Heavy rains are reported from all sections of the State during the past two days, and heavy land-slides on several railroads, causing the detention of trains. The river at Lynchburg is about fourteen feet above the usual level. At this point it is about ten feet, which will be greatly increased by the flood from above.

The Potomac Rising.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The following dispatches were received here to-night:

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Feb. 17—6 P. M.

To the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, Washington:

The Potomac has risen five feet and a half, and is rising yet.
C. A. MARTIN.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Feb. 17—10½ P. M.

To the Chief Signal Officer, Washington:

The Potomac has risen two feet since 6 P. M., and is still rising.
C. A. MARTIN.

The Schuylkill and Lehigh Rivers.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The Schuylkill has not risen much from the rain of yesterday, and the ice-gorge continues at Fairmount. The Lehigh, at Bethlehem and Mauch Chunk, has not risen.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Robert P. Trippe has been confirmed as a Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia.

The Alabama River at Selma has risen to within three feet of the great July floods, and is still rising.

Through trains, after a suspension of three months, have been resumed on the Alabama Central Railroad.

James H. Chapin, for several years commercial editor of the Detroit *Free Press*, died in that city Sunday.

The Georgia Legislature has taken no action on the Bond compromise, and will adjourn sine die to-night.

Mr. Isaac S. Mulford, aged seventy-three years, died yesterday morning in Camden, N. J. He was a leading citizen and the founder of the Republican Party in New-Jersey.

The new steam-ship Vaderland, the first of the Philadelphia and Antwerp Red Star line, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. She steamed at the rate of fourteen miles per hour.

Hon. B. Wadleigh, United States Senator elect from New-Hampshire, sprained his ankle badly yesterday afternoon, while passing from his hotel to the Court-house, in Manchester, N. H.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday: Coin, $64,759,775; coin certificates, $23,392,000; currency, $5 223,510; legal tenders, special deposit, $29,570,000.

William Lowery, J. Ross Stewart, and Robert Hayes Mitchell, Kuklux prisoners, were released from the Albany Penitentiary yesterday. There are fifty such prisoners in the institution.

A heavy snow-storm on Sunday night completely blocked the Poughkeepsie City railroad, and no cars ran yesterday. A train on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad was snow-bound near Boston Corners all day.

Secretary Boutwell, on being asked yesterday, whether it was true that he had placed his resignation in the hands of the President, replied that if true it would become known, and if not true it would make no difference.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, last night, the proposed reduction of State taxation on corporations was considered and not approved. Resolutions were adopted advocating the indemnification of underwriters for war losses.

F. B. Sanders, formerly cashier in the freight depot of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, at St. Paul, was arrested in Albany, yesterday, as a fugitive from justice. He is charged with stealing $1,675, and went to Albany to marry a young woman.

The steam-ship Indiana, the third steamer of the Philadelphia and Liverpool line, has been for a month ready for launching, which has been prevented by ice in the Delaware River. The steamer Pennsylvania, the pioneer of the line, will make a trial trip early in April.

The Pullman palace cars commenced running yesterday from Lynchburg to New-Orleans, without change, by the Kennesaw route, via Mobile, Montgomery, and Atlanta, Ga., thence by the Western and Atlantic Railroad to Dalton, Lynchburg and Washington.

Judge Green, of the Common Pleas Court of Franklin County, Ohio, gave a decision yesterday on the Adair liquor law, holding some of its provisions to be unconstitutional and void, and so limiting the remainder that it would be difficult to obtain a verdict against a liquor dealer.

The United States Circuit Court, yesterday, in California, granted a temporary injunction restraining tax-collectors in Santa Clara, Alameda, San Joaquin, Sacramento, Placer, and Nevada from collecting taxes made on assessments upon the Central Pacific Railroad in those counties.

Carpenter's great painting of the Cabinet scene during the consideration of the Emancipation Proclamation, has, at the request of the Committee on the Library, been placed in the old Hall of Representatives, in order that it may be judged in a good light. A proposition to purchase it is now pending.

Siner and Kass, who were convicted of maintaining a gambling house, in Philadelphia, were sentenced, yesterday morning, by Judge Allison to pay a fine of $500 each, and to serve two years and six months' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. Marks and O'Brien received the same sentence for a similar offense.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Spanish Circular to Other Powers—The Republic Not Aggressive—Order at Malaga—The Carlists.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—Señor Castelar is about to send a circular to the foreign Powers to prevent their intervention in the affairs of Spain. It will assure them that the Republic is not aggressive in character, and does not seek to interfere with other nations.

The Marquis de Bouillé, the French Ambassador, had a long conference to-day with Señor Castelar.

Orders for the dispatch of troops to Malaga have been countermanded, tranquility having been restored there.

A decree has been issued abolishing the regulation requiring officers of the army to take political oaths.

Brig.-Gen. Gracera has been appointed Military Governor of Madrid.

Gen. Pavia, on taking command of the army in the north, issued a proclamation appealing to the insurgents of the Basque Provinces and Navarre to lay down their arms and return to their homes, promising that they shall not be molested for the past if they comply.

The defeat is officially announced of a strong Carlist band near Burgos.

BAYONNE, Feb. 17.—Don Carlos has arrived in St. Jean de Luz, ten miles from this place.

MADRID, Feb. 17.—A majority of the conservative Generals of the Spanish army have assured the Government that they will not oppose the Republic.

Defeat of a Carlist Band—Porto Rican Reforms.

MADRID, Feb. 17—P. M.—The Carlist chieftain Alio, with 1,500 men, yesterday attacked Tafalla, in Navarre. The garrison made a gallant resistance, and the insurgents were compelled to retreat.

The popular forces of Madrid, yielding to the commands of the authorities, have abandoned the positions which they occupied when the King abdicated.

The debate on the reforms in Porto Rico began in the Assembly to-day.

Señor José Olozaga, President of the Council of State, in a communication to the *Correspondencia*, discloses the fact that he was the writer of the royal message to the Cortes announcing the abdication.

The resignation of the Marquis of Montemar, the Spanish Minister to Italy, has been accepted.

Señor Zorilla has established his residence at Elvas, on the Portuguese frontier.

Extract from Senor Castelar's Circular Announcing the Change.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Señor Salustiano Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador, called upon the Marquis De Remusat, this morning, and read to him Castelar's circular announcing the establishment of the Republic. The Minister says: "Neither internal nor foreign pressure moved the National Assembly to declare the Republic. The people are tranquil, the army obedient, the authorities calm. The Government is resolved to preserve order at any price. It relies on the respect for law inherent in Spaniards, and the fidelity of the army. Spain possesses all the virtues necessary for self-government. To dispel false impressions and remove apprehensions, the Government declares that it is resolved to maintain the organization of the army, and to assert its authority."

The Relations of Spain with the French Republic.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The manifesto of Señor Castelar, the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has reached Paris, and will be delivered to President Thiers to-day. The recognition of the Spanish Republic by the Government of France is expected to follow immediately.

The members of the moderate Left in the National Assembly decline to join in the address of the extreme Left to the Republicans of Spain.

The French Committee of Thirty's Report.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Duke de Broglie read his report before the Committee of Thirty to-day. The report is very conciliatory in form, but maintains the resolutions of the majority.

No Republic in Portugal.

LISBON, Feb. 17.—The Government organs officially deny that there is any movement in Portugal for the establishment of a republic.

The Vienna Exhibition—Trial Ground for Mowers and Reapers.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A programme of the Vienna Exhibition announces that experiments with agricultural machines will be made on the Leopoldsdorf estate, eighteen miles from Vienna. The 26th of June is appointed for the competitive trial of mowers, reapers, and rakes, the 14th of July for threshers and cleaners, and the 28th of July for steam plows, sowers, and harrows. Horses, oxen, and steam will be provided for exhibitors on the grounds.

Cordial Feeling Toward Victor Emanuel and Amadeo in Rome.

ROME, Feb. 17.—King Victor Emanuel visited the theatre on Sunday evening, and was received by the audience with shouts of "Live the King, Italy, and Amadeo!"

The Parliamentary Committee on Religious Corporations has decided to abolish the houses of the heads of religious orders, but to provide for the support of the heads themselves, and their indemnification for loss of property.

The "Vicar-Apostolic" Expelled From Switzerland.

GENEVA, Feb. 17.—Rev. Mr. Mermillod, having declared to the Federal Council that he was determined to exercise the functions of Vicar-Apostolic, despite the prohibition of the authorities, has been sent to the French frontier under escort.

The Australian Mails.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 17.—The Intercolonial Postal and Telegraph Conference has recommended the San Francisco route as the most desirable for the transmission of mails between Europe and Australia.

The Steamer Murillo.

LONDON, Feb. 18—6 A. M.—The owners of the steamer Murillo have brought an action for libel against Lloyds, claiming $10,000 damages.

The Wilson Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Wilson Special Committee have received a certificate from the physician of John J. Cisco, saying he is not in a proper physical condition to appear as a witness.

The Committee will give Gen. Dix an opportunity to be heard, should he desire to make a statement.

There is no probability of Gen. Dodge being produced as a witness, his whereabouts being unknown.

Capture of Cock-Fighters.

Last night Capt. Killilea, of the Twenty-second Precinct, with a section of policemen and two officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, made a descent upon the stable No. 316 West Forty-seventh-street, owned by Mr. Carmen, where a cock-fight was in progress. Fifteen men were in the stable at the time, and they were arrested and locked up in the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house. They will be arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court this morning.

Another Accident on the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 17.—A train, coming north, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, leaving Brady's Bend at 12½ o'clock to-day, was thrown from the track by a broken rail. Three ladies were injured, but not seriously. The conductor was also slightly injured.

CALDWELL'S CASE.

Review of the Legislative Vote Market in Kansas—Caldwell's Election Declared to be Void.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in regard to the election of Alexander Caldwell in 1871 to the Senate of the United States, begins by reciting the resolutions under which they proceeded in making the investigation, and then reviews the evidence.

HOW CARNEY SOLD HIS FRIENDS.

It was testified by Mr. Lem T. Smith, a former business partner of Mr. Caldwell and his active friend at the time of his election, that he made an agreement with Thomas Carney, of Leavenworth, by which in consideration that Mr. Carney should not be a candidate for United States Senator before the Legislature of Kansas, and should give his influence and support for Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Caldwell should pay him the sum of $15,000, for which amount notes were given and afterward paid, at the same time taking from Mr. Carney a written instrument in which he pledged himself in the most solemn manner not to be a candidate for the office of Senator in the approaching election.

Mr. Smith's testimony was fully corroborated by that of Mr. Carney, who admitted the execution of the paper, the making of the arrangements, the taking of the notes, and the subsequent receipt of the money. The notes for the money were signed by Mr. Smith, but paid by Mr. Caldwell, and one of them for $5,000 was made contingent upon Mr. Caldwell's election. The substance of the whole agreement, only part of which was expressed in the writing, was that Mr. Carney should not be a candidate for the Senate against Mr. Caldwell; that he should use his influence for Mr. Caldwell, go to Topeka, meet the Legislature, and do all he could to secure his election.

A CORRUPT ACT.

The committee are of opinion that this was corrupt, was against public policy, was demoralizing in its character, directly contributed to destroy the purity and freedom of elections, and not to be tolerated by the Senate of the United States as a means of procuring a seat in that body. To understand the full nature of the transaction, the character and position of Mr. Carney must be considered. He had been a governor of Kansas; he had once been elected a Senator of the United States, but at the wrong session; he had a large body of active friends, many of whom were warmly devoted to his political fortune. When Mr. Caldwell agreed to give him $15,000 under this agreement, it was an attempt to purchase the votes of the friends of Mr. Carney. He doubtless expected that Mr. Carney, through his influence over his friends, could bring them over to his support.

It was at least a tacit part of this arrangement that Mr. Carney should conceal the mercenary part of the transaction, and place his withdrawal from the canvass and his support of Mr. Caldwell upon personal and political considerations that were honorable to himself and would be attractive to his friends, and this he did. Mr. Carney went to Topeka before the Senatorial election and remained there until it was over, working industriously for Mr. Caldwell and exerting all his personal and political influence to secure his election. Looking at the transaction in its real character, it was a sale upon the part of Mr. Carney of the votes of his personal and political friends in the Legislature to be delivered by him to Mr. Caldwell as far as possible. It was an attempt to buy the votes of members of the Legislature, not by bribing them directly, but through the manipulations of another. The purchase money was not to go to them, but to Mr. Carney, who was to sell and deliver them without their knowledge. That Mr. Caldwell did procure the votes of members of the Legislature, friends of Mr. Carney, ignorant of the fact that Mr. Carney was making merchandise of his political character and influence, and of their friendship for him, for which he was to receive a large sum of money, the evidence leaves no reasonable doubt. Buying off opposing candidates, and in that way securing the votes of all or the most of their friends, is in effect buying the office. It recognizes a candidacy for office as a mercantile commodity, a thing having a money value, and is as destructive to the purity and freedom of elections as the direct bribery of members of the Legislature.

$7,000 WORTH OF VOTES.

Mr. Smith further testified that he paid Mr. Carney the further sum of $7,000 just before the Senatorial election, to meet Mr. Carney's alleged expenses while there, and through fear that Mr. Carney would, after all, withdraw from the arrangement, and become a candidate. Upon the check for this sum the money was drawn by T. J. Anderson, who testified that he gave it to Mr. Carney, and that he was ignorant of the consideration for which it was paid. Other testimony impeaches that of Mr. Anderson, and raises a strong presumption that he was engaged in the purchase of votes for Mr. Caldwell, and for which this $7,000 was used, and that for his services he afterward received $5,000. Mr. Carney swears positively he did not receive this $7,000, but he indorsed the check to enable Smith to procure the money from the bank; that the money was to be used in procuring votes for Mr. Caldwell, and that a package containing the money, as he believes, was placed by Mr. Anderson on a table in Mr. Carney's room, where it could be, and was, conveniently carried off by the parties for whom it was intended. Taking all the testimony together, the probability is that Mr. Carney did not get the $7,000.

MR. CLARKE BOUGHT AND NEVER PAID FOR.

The transaction with Mr. Sidney Clarke is next taken up. He had been a member of Congress, and a candidate for the United States Senate during the preceding canvass, and many members of the Legislature were elected upon personal pledges to vote for him. When the first vote was taken in the separate Houses, Mr. Clarke received 27 votes, the largest number given for any candidate but one; but the vote satisfied him and his friends that he could not be elected. An arrangement was concluded between Mr. Caldwell and a Mr. Stevens, a friend of Mr. Clarke's, at a late hour in the night before the joint convention of the two Houses, by which Mr. Caldwell was to pay Mr. Clarke's expenses in the canvass, estimated at $12,000 to $15,000, and Mr. Clarke was to withdraw in favor of Mr. Caldwell. At a caucus of the friends of Mr. Clarke, held at 9 o'clock on the morning of the joint convention when Mr. Caldwell was elected, Mr. Clarke made a speech and urged them to vote for Mr. Caldwell; and in the joint convention his name was withdrawn, and all his friends but one voted for Mr. Caldwell. Subsequently, in this city, Mr. Clarke had several conferences with Mr. Caldwell, in which the latter promised to comply with his engagement with Mr. Stevens, and pay Mr. Clarke's expenses, estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000, but never did. Mr. Clarke was unwilling to admit that he had made an arrangement to transfer his friends to Mr. Caldwell, in consideration of the latter's promise to pay this money; but, taking all the testimony together, the committee have no doubt that the transaction between him and Mr. Clarke was as has been stated. Mr. Caldwell's subsequent refusal to pay the money to Mr. Clarke does not relieve the character of the transaction. There was nothing to show that Mr. Clarke's expenses amounted to half the sum which Mr. Caldwell was to pay him.

WHAT IT COST.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. Carney each testified that Mr. Caldwell told them, after the election, that his election had cost him $60,000. The evidence shows that various sums, amounting to over $60,000, were drawn under circumstances that make it probable that they were used to procure Mr. Caldwell's election.

HOW THE LEGISLATORS WERE BOUGHT.

Mr. William Spriggs, a former treasurer of Kansas, testified in regard to a self-constituted committee of six of Mr. Caldwell's leading friends, who met from time to time at Topeka during the day and evening for five or six days before the election, to confer and report progress in electioneering for Mr. Caldwell; that during the meetings of this committee it was reported by Mr. Smith what members of the Legislature had been secured to vote for Mr. Caldwell, how much was offered to others, and how much was asked by others. Spriggs testified: "We usually met at 10 o'clock in the morning. We had a roll of the Senate and of the House, and kept them, and we would compare notes, and then such a member of the committee would be sent that day, or at such a time to see such members of the House, and such another one to see somebody else—whoever we thought would be the best man for that particular place—and then we would meet again at such another hour and report what we had done and what success we had had; and in some, quite a number of times—I do not know how many—in making the report and comparing notes, there was one member of the committee who would read the report, and in calling over the names, when he would come to such and such a man, he would say, 'We had better not count that man yet; that is under negotiation, and is a little too high. I think I can bring him down some.'" This witness testified to several interviews with Mr. Caldwell, and says in his testimony: "I will just tell you what Mr. Caldwell said to me about it. He asked me if I knew any members of the Legislature that could be influenced by the use of money for their votes, and I told him that I knew two members, I believed, that had the reputation of having been influenced in their votes on former occasions. And further on he said if I found any members that wanted a little money for votes to send them to him and Lem. Smith. Mr. Caldwell said there was another class of high-toned gentlemen there in the Legislature that would not sell their votes, but they put it in this way, that they had been to a pretty heavy expense in carrying their election and they would want their expenses paid up, and if I met with any of that class to send them to him or to Lem."

THE INTERMEDIATE STEALINGS.

The testimony of Mr. Spriggs shows that the canvass of Mr. Caldwell was thoroughly corrupt, and that money was the chief argument relied upon. Among many other things he stated that T. J. Anderson told him that he had paid Mr. Crocker, a member of the House, $1,000 for his vote, and that Mr. Crocker afterward backed out and handed the money over to a Mr. Carson to be returned to Mr. Anderson, and that Carson got on the cars, went home, and kept the money. Mr. Carson was afterward called by the committee, and corroborated the statement, admitting that he had received the $1,000 back from Mr. Crocker, to be returned to Mr. Anderson, but that he had kept the money himself for his services to Mr. Caldwell.

SPECIMENS OF THE MARKETABLE CATTLE.

Mr. Carney testifies that in an interview with Mr. Caldwell after the election, in which he was urging him to procure an appointment for one of Mr. Carney's friends who had voted for him, Mr. Caldwell took from his pocket a memorandum-book and appeared to run over a list of names, and coming to the man referred to, said that man has been paid, and Mr. Carney understood from his manner that he had in this memorandum-book a list of members, with the sums paid to each; that Mr. Caldwell told him upon another occasion that he had paid Mr. Bayers the sum of $2,500 for his vote and Mr. James F. Legate the sum of $1,000 for his vote. Mr. Anthony also swears that in a conversation with Mr. Caldwell, that that gentleman admitted to him that he had paid $2,500 for the vote of Mr. Bayers. There is much testimony showing that Lem. T. Smith, Frank Denning, James L. McDowell, George A. Smith, and T. J. Anderson, among the most active friends of Mr. Caldwell during the canvass, admitted at different times that they had offered money to members of the Legislature to vote for Mr. Caldwell, in some cases specifying the members to whom it was offered and paid, and in other cases that offers had been made that had not been accepted, and that negotiations were on hand with others which had not been completed. These men have denied before the committee all conversations and admissions of this character, and all payment of money to members, or offers to pay them, and several members of the Legislature who were implicated have expressly denied that they received the money, or that offers were made to them.

LETTING HIM DOWN EASY.

Taking the testimony altogether, the committee cannot doubt that money was paid to some members of the Legislature for their votes and promised to others, which was not paid, and offered to others who did not accept it. By the Constitution each House of Congress is made the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members. If a person elected to the Senate has not the constitutional qualifications, or if the election is invalid by reason of fraud or corruption, the jurisdiction to examine and determine is expressly vested in the Senate. Another clause of the constitution authorizes the Senate to expel a member by a two-thirds vote. The causes for which a Senator may be expelled are not limited or defined, but rest in the sound discretion of the Senate. It has been a subject of discussion in the committee whether the offenses for which they believe Mr. Caldwell to have been guilty should be punished by expulsion, or go to the validity of his election, and a majority are of the opinion that they go to the validity of his election, and had the effect to make it void. Wherefore the committee recommend to the Senate the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That Alexander Caldwell was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Kansas.

In conclusion, the committee remark that while Mr. Caldwell did things to procure his election which cannot be tolerated by the Senate, they believe he was as much sinned against as sinning. He was a novice in politics, and evidently in the hands of men who encouraged him in the belief that Senatorial elections in Kansas were carried by the use of money.

THE BROKERS' TAX.

Continuation of the Investigation Before the Ways and Means.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Legrand Lockwood was before the Committee of Ways and Means to-day. He produced several letters from Judge Sherman, and stated that he had no personal knowledge in regard to the claims of that gentleman on the New-York Board of Brokers, except what he derived from a conversation with his (Lockwood's) father, and that the tenor of this conversation was embraced in the letters already made public. He was asked whether he had an impression, or whether there was an impression on the part of the New-York Stock Board that valuable legislation could be secured in Congress by the use of money, to which question he made an affirmative reply. Having been asked what facts he had on which to base his opinion, he replied, nothing except general rumor; and having, also, been interrogated more particularly on this point, he said it was generally understood that about $1,000,000 were spent last season to procure the Pacific Mail subsidy. He knew of no facts on which to base his opinion except general report.

Capt. Nares, a messenger of the House, to whom Colgate referred as having repeated his conversation with Bassett a year ago, was called, and stated that Colgate, on leaving the committee-room, asked who Bassett was, and replied he was clerk of the Committee of Ways and Means, and an honest, straightforward man; Colgate said he should judge from conversation with Bassett that he could be used for money, to which Nares replied he could find plenty of men in Washington who could be used for money, but no attention should be paid to any of them, and that if he had any honest matters before Congress he could obtain legislation without money.

The following is a written statement submitted by Judge Sherman to the Committee of Ways and Means explaining his agency in the matter:

In the Summer of 1861, while sitting in the office of Lockwood & Co., in New-York City, Mr. Lockwood, an old friend and acquaintance, remarked that there was a controversy between the brokers and the revenue officers in regard to the true construction of a section of the Internal Revenue law as to the taxes imposed on the capital employed by them. He asked me to look at the law, go to Washington, and join with others in an argument about to be made before the Commissioner. I answered him promptly that I could not with propriety take such a step, but informed him that I could give him the name of an excellent lawyer, a resident of Washington, who frequently appeared before the departments and argued, with force and great intelligence, legal questions. I named Judge Bartley. Mr. Lockwood not being acquainted with him, I, at his request, wrote Judge Bartley, stating the question, asked him to investigate and go before the Commissioner, and, if necessary, prepare an argument. In a short time he answered me by saying that he had examined the question; that the brokers were right in their construction of the law; that he had seen the Commissioner, and that it was decided in their favor, but that the Secretary of the Treasury had disapproved the decision and set it aside. He advised the brokers to make a case and take it to the Supreme Court or seek redress by legislation. This letter I forwarded to Mr. Lockwood. I heard nothing further until in the month of November or December of the same year, when I received a letter from Mr. Lockwood, saying that the New-York parties were about applying to Congress for legislation, and that he was authorized by the Board of Brokers to offer a fee of $10,000 for my services. I replied that I could not personally attend to it for want of time, and the reason that I had formerly given him, but that if he had no objection I could furnish him the service of other persons equal, if not better, men than myself in that business. The person I meant was Judge Bartley, and my neighbor in Cleveland, Col. R. C. Parsons, who was then Marshal of the Supreme Court. I accordingly wrote to him or both of them, stating what the New-York parties wanted, and that I was informed that the matter was then or would be soon before the Committee on Finance in the Senate, or the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, and an application to Senator Sherman or Gen. Garfield, who, I then supposed, was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, the claims and arguments urged by the Revenue Department could be ascertained and met. I paid no further attention whatever to the matter, knowing it was in good hands, and that my friends through me, would get a good fee. When the revised Revenue law was passed and published, I examined and found that by its provisions the New-York brokers had succeeded, and that my friends were entitled to their fees. In the meantime, Mr. Lockwood had died. I then wrote to Mr. Legrand Lockwood, his son and successor in business, inclosing his father's letter making the offer, and stating in brief the services rendered, and being aware that he, the younger Mr. Lockwood, knew nothing of my turning over the business, with his father's knowledge and consent, to other counsel, and his father's letter showing that the offer was made to me alone, I claimed to him that the services were rendered by me. I made the claim in this manner without due reflection, though, in fact, the services were rendered by my friends at my request and procurement, and I was morally responsible for their compensation. I used the same language to Mr. Legrand Lockwood on that subject. The last letter I received from him informed me that one Mr. Colgate denied that any services were rendered at Washington except by himself, and that the matter was before a committee, with a privilege to myself to be present and contest the matter with Mr Colgate. Not wishing, for myself and friends, to have a question of veracity with Mr. Colgate, on this or any subject, I instructed Mr. Lockwood to withdraw the claim, intending to advise my friends to enforce it in another form. I will here state that I was not in Washington last Winter, nor have I been in the city for more than three years until last week. I will further state that in my letter to Mr. Lockwood, I alluded to Senator Sherman and Gen. Garfield, because in my instructions to my friends in Washington, to whom I gave the business, I named those gentlemen as the persons in whose custody the papers might be found that would show the points made and the arguments used by the Revenue Department, and I assert, with perfect confidence in its truth, that I never spoke a word or wrote a letter or an argument, or caused one to be written to Senator Sherman or Gen. Garfield on that matter or any other that had or might come before them in their legislative capacity. It has been a principle with me ever since John Sherman has been in public life never to solicit his vote or influence on any matter of legislative action. I am a friend and admirer of Gen. Garfield, and for the same reason I have not and would not approach him on such subjects. I will further state that not a dollar was ever paid by the counsel in whose hands I placed the business, or to me for their use, as was promised, and if any is ever realized it will go to them and not to me.

The Committee adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 17, 1873.

Mr. Logan, of Illinois, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Goat Island bill without recommendation. It was placed on the calendar, and the testimony in the matter, taken by the committee, was ordered to be printed.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

Mr. Morton, of Indiana, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported the evidence taken in the Caldwell case.

Mr. Logan indicated his dissent from the report of the majority of the committee.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, announced that he also dissented from the report of the majority on the Caldwell case.

Mr. Morton gave notice that he would call up the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring Mr. Caldwell's election void, on Saturday next.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, also reported favorably the resolution to rescind the twenty-second joint rule, which prescribes the method of determining disputes arising during the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President.

Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution directing the Attorney-General to procure and report to the Senate at the December session, complete information as to the emoluments of marshals, clerks, registers, and assignees in bankruptcy, and the established fee-bills in bankruptcy proceedings in all districts in the United States, for each year from the passage of the Bankruptcy act of 1867, to the present time, with a statement of the bankruptcy cases which have been entertained and the disposition made of them, and a statement of those now pending.

Mr. Conkling said he wished to examine the resolution, and it was laid over.

The Special Committee appointed to inquire into the charges of bribery in the last Senatorial election in Kansas obtained leave to sit during the session of the Senate.

Mr. Pool, of North Carolina, from the Judiciary Committee, reported without amendment the House bill declaring it to have been the true intent and meaning of the act of June 8, 1872, amendatory of the Bankrupt law, that the exemptions allowed the bankrupt by said amendatory act should be the amount allowed by the Constitution and laws of each State respectively, as existing in the year 1871, and that such exemptions be valid against debts contracted before the adoption and passage of such State Constitution and laws, as well as afterward, and against liens by decree of any State Court notwithstanding any decisions since rendered.

Mr. West, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment, the House bill donating condemned cannon to the Wyoming County (New-York) Soldiers' Monument Association.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Stewart introduced a bill granting the State of Nevada 1,000,000 acres of lands for common school purposes, to be selected by the State and disposed of to actual settlers, in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-second sections heretofore authorized to be selected for the same purposes.

Mr. Nye, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably on the bill authorizing the Territories to select and sell two sections of land in each township for common-school purposes.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported adversely on the following Senate bills, and they were indefinitely postponed: Granting lands to aid in establishing public schools in States lately in rebellion; granting lands to the District of Columbia for the support of public schools; and granting the public lands remaining in Missouri for the benefit of the school fund of that State.

ANOTHER DRAWBRIDGE.

Mr. Howe called up the bill to authorize the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to construct a drawbridge over the St. Louis River, which was passed.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill. The question was on the motion to strike out of the amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole relating to retired naval officers, the part giving them increased pay. The motion was lost, and the amendment was concurred in. After the adoption of other amendments, the bill was passed.

At 5 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 11 A. M., which is to be the regular hour of meeting for the remainder of the session.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under the call of States a number of bills were introduced and referred. Among them the following:

By Mr. Boles, of Arkansas, authorizing a railroad bridge across the Arkansas River, at Dardanelle, Ark.

By Mr. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, relating to the height at which railroad bridges must be constructed across the Mississippi River.

By Mr. Sargent, of California, granting the right of way for the construction of a submarine tunnel under Mare Island Straits, California.

By Mr. Houghton, of California, for a Board of Commissioners on the irrigation of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys, Cal.

Also, to extend the time to pay for the public lands in the Aurora land district in California and Nevada.

By Mr. Armstrong, of Dakota—To enable the people of the Territories to elect Governors and all other Territorial officers.

BILLS PASSED.

The call of States having been concluded, Mr. Rogers, of New-York, introduced and moved the passage of a bill to amend the act of 8th of June, 1872, authorizing the Secretary of War to release twenty-five acres of land at Plattsburg, N. Y., to the New-York and Canada Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. E. A. Roberts, of New-York, introduced and moved the passage of a bill to amend the act of June 10, 1872, authorizing the sale of certain public property. Passed.

Mr. Storm, of Pennsylvania, introduced and moved the passage of a bill to reimburse the College of William and Mary, Virginia, $65,000, for the destruction of property during the war. Passed—yeas 111, nays 75.

Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing an increased issue of $25,000,000 of national bank notes in States having less than their proportion of circulation on the census of 1870. Rejected.

Unanimous consent was given to Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, that he might offer as an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, when up for consideration, an amendment prohibiting the printing of books by the Government for free distribution.

Mr. Packard, of Indiana, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Asia. Agreed to, and the bill was passed—yeas, 136; nays, 52. The bill gives the American and East India Telegraph Company the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph or submarine cable on the Pacific coast of the United States, to connect the American and Asiatic coasts, provided the company shall begin to lay the cable within two years; and it provides that one or more Government steamers may be detailed to aid in the work.

Mr. Perce, of Mississippi, moved to suspend the rules and bring up for consideration the Senate bill for the further indorsement and support of the Agricultural Colleges bill. Agreed to—yeas 128; nays 56.

Mr. Perce then moved a substitute for the bill, with a provision that for every $500 of annual income according to any college, there shall be one free scholarship, and that when the annual income shall reach $50,000 a year all the tuitions in that college shall be free.

The substitute was agreed to, and the bill passed—yeas 121; nays 69.

The House then, at 4½ P. M., adjourned.

THE NEW ARMY BILL.

How Vacancies in the Staff Are To Be Filled.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The following is the full text of the bill reported by Representative Coburn, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1870, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1869:

Be it enacted, &c., That so much of section 6 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1870, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1869, as prohibits promotions and new appointments in the staff department and corps of the army be repealed for all vacancies below the grade of brigadier-general and above the grade of major.

SEC. 2. That whenever there is a vacancy in any department or corps of the staff, except in the Medical Department and the Bureau of Military Justice, in any office below the grades hereinafter named, the Secretary of War shall detail an officer of the line to fill the same for a period not to exceed four years. And he shall appoint a board of not less than five officers, three of whom shall be of the line and two of the staff, to conduct competitive examinations of all officers who may be applicants or may be recommended to be detailed to fill such vacancies in any corps or departments of the staff. And the Secretary of War shall detail those having the most favorable recommendations of said board to fill all of said vacancies by detail; and not more than five officers from one regiment shall be so detailed at one time; and at the end of four years any officer so detailed may be transferred to other staff duties for another term of four years, at the end of which time he shall be returned to his duties with his regiment; and in the medical department new appointments below the grade of major shall be lawful.

SEC. 3. That hereafter five vacancies in the grade of major shall be filled by detail in the Adjutant-General's Department; ten vacancies in the grade of captain shall be filled by detail in the Quartermaster's Department; six vacancies in the grade of captain shall be filled by detail in the Subsistence Department; ten vacancies shall be filled by detail in the grade of major in the Pay Department; ten vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant and five vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled by detail in the corps of engineers; five vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant and five vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant shall be filled by detail in the Ordnance Department. And it shall be lawful to fill any such vacancy in the staff by detail from the same or the next lower grade in the line; and no officer shall be so detailed until he shall have served at least four years with the troops in the field, if above the grade of a second lieutenant, and if a second lieutenant, at least two years upon such duty; and nothing herein prescribed shall be construed to prevent regular appointments and promotions in the permanent staff for vacancies not hereby reserved for details.

SEC. 4. That the office of brigadier-general in the Adjutant-General's Department, in the Quartermaster's Department, in the Subsistence Department, in the Bureau of Military Justice, in the Medical Department, in the Engineers' Department, and in the Ordnance Department, shall continue during the tenure of the present incumbents and no longer; and when a vacancy occurs in either of said offices immediately thereafter, all laws and parts of laws creating the same shall become inoperative, and shall be by virtue of this act repealed, and thereafter the heads of each of the above-named departments shall have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel, and the office of brigadier-general in the Pay Department is hereby abolished.

SEC. 5. That there shall be detailed by the Secretary of War, from the officers of the line, an officer of artillery, one of cavalry, and one of infantry, not below the rank of major, to be severally the chief of artillery, the chief of cavalry, and the chief of infantry; and it shall be the duty of said chiefs of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, to supervise the arming, the equipment, the clothing, the feeding, the supplies, the drill, the discipline, and the sanitary condition of their special arm of the service, under the direction of the Inspector-General of the army.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1900	Western Union..	87⅜	100	Toledo & Wab....	72½
500	do.........	87⅜	100	do.........	72
500	do.........	87⅜	500	do.........c.	72½
1100	do.........c.	87⅜	800	do.........c.	72½
100	do.........b30.	88⅛	200	Union Pacific....	33⅛
1500	do.........	87⅞	100	do.........	33⅜
500	do.........	87⅜	100	do.........	33⅜
100	do.........c.	87⅜	1000	do.........c.	33⅛
200	do.........	87⅜	1400	do.........	33⅜
100	do.........b3.	88	700	do.........	33⅜
100	do.........c.	87⅞	500	do.........	33⅜
500	do.........	87⅜	200	do.........	33¼
100	do.........c.	87⅜	100	Lake Shore......	96¼
200	do.........	87⅜	400	do.........	96¼
500	Pacific Mail......	72⅛	1200	do.........	96⅜
200	do.........	72⅛	2800	do.........	96⅜
800	do.........	72¼	800	do.........c.	96¼
500	do.........	72⅛	100	do.........c.	96⅜
1600	do.........	72	500	do.........	96¼
700	do.........	72⅛	100	do.........	96⅜
3100	do.........	72⅛	100	do.........s3.	96⅜
300	do.........b2.	72⅛	300	do.........c.	96⅜
100	Rock Island......	112⅛	100	do.........	96¼
300	do.........	112⅛	200	St. Paul......	51⅞
100	do.........	112⅛	100	Bos., H. & Erie....	9
100	do.........	112⅛	300	do.........c.	9⅛
400	American Coal....	62	300	do.........b30.	9⅛
200	N. Y. C. & Hud....	102⅞	400	do.........s3.	9⅛
800	do.........	103	500	do.........b3.	9⅛
1200	do.........c.	103	100	do.........	9⅛
800	do.........	103⅛	1600	Ohio & Miss....	46⅛
200	do.........s3.	103	400	do.........b3.	46⅛
1200	do.........	103	1500	do.........	46⅛
300	Erie Railway......	63⅜	300	do.........c.	46⅛
400	do.........	63⅜	500	do.........b3.	46⅛
300	do.........	63⅜	200	do.........	46⅛
300	do.........	63⅜	600	do.........	46⅛
500	do.........c.	63⅜	500	Atlantic & Pac. P.	32
300	do.........	63⅜	300	do.........	31⅛
800	do.........c.	63⅜	300	do.........	31⅛
400	do.........	63⅜	300	C., C. & I. C.....	41
4200	do.........	63⅜	200	do.........	41
200	do.........	63⅜	400	do.........c.	40⅞
900	do.........b3.	64	500	do.........	41
50	do.........	64⅜	300	do.........	41
700	do.........	63⅞	100	do.........	41⅛
1000	do.........b3.	64	700	do.........	41⅛
2000	do.........	64	700	do.........c.	41⅛
400	do.........c.	64	100	do.........	41⅛
1000	do.........	64⅛	800	do.........	41⅛
300	do.........	64⅛	200	do.........	41⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$1,000 U.S.6s '81 C..b.c.	118⅜	$12,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.	116⅛
7,000 U.S.5-20C.'62.b.c.	115⅜	35,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.s3.	116⅛
60,000 U.S.5-20 Reg.'62.	115⅜	500 U.S.5s10-40 C.c.	114⅛
43,000 U.S.5-20 C. '65.n.	114⅛		

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$50,000	Tenn. 6s, new...	79¼	100	Con. Coal.......c.	52
50,000	do.......b60.	79¼	200	do..bet. call.	52
17,000	Tenn. 6s, old.b.c.	79¼	9	N. J. Central......	104⅛
13,000	do.........	79¼	5	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	102⅜
5,000	Va. 6s, Consol....	55¼	2100	do..bet. call.	103
5,000	do.........	55¼	100	do.........c.	103
5,000	Mo.6s,H.&St.J.I.	91¼	500	do.........	103⅛
1,000	S. C. 6s, new, b. c., Jan. & July.	22	100	St.L.,K.C.& N.Pf.	66
1,000	N. C. 6s, old....	33	1000	Erie Railroad.b.c.	64⅜
2,000	Erie 3d Mort.....	100	1400	do.........	64⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen.6s,'87.	91	300	do.........c.	64⅜
2,000	Long Dock Bds.	95¼	500	do.........s3.	64
6,000	Harlem 1st......	102⅜	900	do.........	64
5,000	Buffalo &Erie.n.	98	300	do.........c.	64
1,000	B.,N.Y.& E.1st.	93⅜	400	do.........b3.	64⅜
3,000	Cent. Pac. G. B.	104	100	do.........	64⅜
2,000	do.........b3.	104⅛	100	Erie Pref......	79
9,000	Un. Pacific 1st....	88	200	Harlem Railroad..	120⅜
5,000	Un.Pac. 10s Inc.	77	200	do.........	121
2,000	do.........	78⅛	100	do.........	121⅛
3,000	do.........	76	300	do.........	121⅛
5,000	West. Pac. Bds.	94⅛	300	do..bet. call.	121⅛
4,000	D., L. & W.Con.	10[illegible]	400	do.........	121⅛
2,000	P.,Ft.W.& C.2d.	98⅛	400	do.........	121
2000	Mil. & St.P.1st, La Crosse Div.	92⅛	100	Mil. & St.Paul....	51⅞
			100	do..bet. call.	51⅞
4,000	C., C. & I. C.1st.	91⅛	100	do.........	51⅞
3,000	do.........	91⅛	10	L. S. & Mich. So..	96⅜
1,000	do.........s3.	91⅛	68	do.........	96⅜
6,000	do.........	91⅛	300	do..bet. call.	96⅜
15,000	Bos.,H. & E.1st.	42	100	do.........	96⅜
7,000	North Mo. 1st....	91⅛	100	do.........b3.	96⅜
1,000	Mor. & Ess. 2d.	96⅜	600	do.........	96⅜
8,000	N. J. Cent.1st n.	103⅛	100	do.........	96⅜
5	Bank St. of N. Y..	111⅛	400	do.........	96⅜
20	Fourth Nat. Bank.	111⅛	300	do.........	96⅜
20	Ocean Bank......	10	6	Michigan Central.	100
5	Cent. Nat. Bank..	96⅛	500	Union Pacific.b.c.	33⅛
200	New Central Coal.	44	1100	do.........s3.	33
200	do..bet. call.	44⅜	700	do.........	33
200	Mariposa L.&M'g.	16	1800	do.........	33⅛
500	do..b. c..b30.	16	500	do.........	33⅛
400	Pacific Mail......	72⅛	100	do.........c.	33⅛
100	do....b. c...c.	72⅛	1100	do.........	33⅛
100	do.........	72⅛	100	Chic. & R. I..b. c.	112⅜
300	do.........	72⅛	100	do.........	112⅜
200	do.........	72⅛	500	Tol.,Wab.&W.b.c.	72⅛
100	do.........c.	72⅛	100	do.........	72⅛
800	do.........	72⅛	100	do.........c.	72⅛
100	do.........	72⅛	100	do.........	72⅛
100	do....u. r..c.	72⅛	100	do.........	72⅛
100	do.........	72⅛	600	do.........	72⅛
300	do.........	72⅛	100	H. & St. Jo..b. c.	48⅛
500	Atlantic Mail.....	6	100	do.........	48
100	Quicksilver Min..	44⅛	109	B., H. & E.b. c.s3.	9⅛
100	do....b. c...c.	45	100	do.........	9⅛
100	Canton Company.	101⅛	200	do.........	9⅛
1200	West U. Tel.b. c.	87⅜	400	do.........	9⅛
600	do.........c.	87⅜	100	do.........	9⅛
900	do.........	87⅜	400	do.........s3.	9⅛
100	do.........c.	87⅜	1000	do.........	9⅛
100	do.........b3.	87⅜	200	do.........	9⅛
400	do.........	87⅜	300	do.........	9⅛
700	do.........s3.	87⅜	300	do.........b3.	9⅛
900	do.........c.	87⅜	400	do.........	9⅛
500	do.........	87⅜	600	do.........b3.	10
500	do.........	87⅜	100	do.........b10.	10
100	do.........s3.	87⅜	500	do.........	10
100	do.........s3.	87⅜	100	Del.,L.& Western.	102⅛
100	do.........	88	100	do....b. c...c.	102⅛
200	do.........b30.	88⅜	120	C.,C.,Cin.&In.b.c.	93⅛
300	do.........c.	88	30	do.........	94⅛
100	do.........	88⅛	100	Atl.&Pac.Pf..b. c.	31⅛
300	Adams Express....	97⅛	1800	Ohio & Miss.b. c.	46⅛
100	do.........s60.	97	600	do.........	46⅛
15	do..bet. call.	97⅛	200	do.........	46⅛
100	Wells-Fargo Ex...	85⅛	300	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	41⅛
100	United States Ex.	76⅛	200	do.........	41⅛
11	Illinois Central....	120	200	do.........	41⅛
			100	do.........	41⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'65, new....	114⅜	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 R.,'67..	114⅜
		1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	116⅛
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.s3.	116⅛	10,000 U. S. 5s, R., '74..	110
55,000 do.........	116⅛	40,000 U. S. 10-40 C.....	114⅜
2,000 do.........	116⅛	57,000 U. S. 6s Cur.....	115

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

200	Western Union.b3.	88⅜	600	Lake Shore......	96⅜
3000	do.........	88⅜	1300	do.........	96⅜
200	do.........c.	88⅜	100	do.........c.	96⅜
100	do.........b3.	88⅜	200	do.........	96⅜
200	do.........	88⅜	400	do.........	96⅜
100	do.........	88⅜	200	do.........b3.	96⅜
400	do.........s3.	88⅜	200	Rock Island......	112⅜
1000	do.........	88⅜	100	do.........	112⅜
1000	do.........	88⅜	200	Tol. & Wab......	73
2400	Pacific Mail......	72⅛	100	do.........	72⅜
200	do.........b2.	72⅛	100	do.........b3.	73
100	do.........b3.	72⅛	1700	Ohio & Miss......	46⅛
100	Union Pacific..b3.	33⅛	400	C., C. & I. C.....	41⅛
100	do.........	33⅛	900	Boston, H. & Erie.	10
1000	do.........c.	33⅛	400	do.........b3.	10⅛
700	N. Y. C. & Hud....	103⅛	100	do.........b3.	10
400	do.........c.	103⅛	100	do.........	9⅛
100	do.........b3.	103⅛	100	do.........	9⅛
2700	do.........	103⅛	100	do.........s3.	9⅛
300	do.........c.	103⅛	200	do.........b3.	9⅛
200	do.........	103⅛	100	do.........	9⅛
500	Erie Railway......	64⅛	200	do.........s3.	9⅛
100	do.........b3.	64⅛	200	do.........	9⅛
700	do.........	64⅛	700	do.........b3.	9⅛
100	do.........s3.	64⅛	100	do.........s3.	9⅛
200	do.........	64⅛	100	do.........	9⅛
2600	do.........	64⅛	100	do.........	9⅛
1000	do.........c.	64⅛	200	Atlan. & Pac.P.s3.	31⅛
200	do.........	64⅛	600	Harlem......	121⅛
400	do.........	64⅛	200	North-western....	83

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, old....	79	29	Mich. Cent....b. c.	100
10,000	Va. 6s, def....	14⅛	7	do.........	100⅛
2,000	N. C. 6s, old....	33	400	Erie Railroad.b. c.	64⅛
3,000	S.C. 6s, old, Jan. and July......	21⅛	500	do.........	64⅛
			1100	do.........	64⅛
1,000	Mo. State 6s....	94	100	do.........	64⅛
15,000	Cen. Pac. G. bds.	104⅛	800	do.........	64⅛
2,000	Union Pac. 1st..	87⅜	200	do.........c.	64⅛
5,000	U.P.10s, Inc., b30.	77	200	do.........	64⅛
6,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	91⅛	100	do.........b3.	64⅛
3	St. Nicholas Bk..	112⅛	200	L. S. & M. So.b.c.	96⅜
150	American Coal....	63	100	do.........	96⅜
300	West. U. Tel...b.c.	88⅜	100	Union Pac....b.c.	33⅛
200	do.........	88⅜	300	Tol. W. & W. b.c.	72⅛
200	do.........	88	100	Harlem R. R.....c.	122
200	do.........	88⅜	400	do.........	122
700	do.........s3.	88	100	do.........	122⅛
500	do.........c.	88	100	do.........	122
700	do.........	88⅜	600	do..bet. call.	122
300	do.........	88⅜	200	do.........b3.	123⅛
500	do.........	88⅜	600	do.........	125
100	N. Cen. Coal..b. c.	44⅛	200	do.........	124⅛
500	Con. C'l of Md.b.c.	52	100	do.........	124⅛
200	Quicksilver Min..	45⅛	100	Chic. & R. I......	112⅛
200	do.........	45⅛	200	do..bet. call.	112⅛
200	Quicksilver Pref..	57	100	Mil. & St. Paul....	52
100	do.........	56⅛	200	do....b.c., b3.	52
50	American Ex.....	63	100	P.,F.W.& C.guar..	98
150	Adams Express....	96	200	B.,H. & E.,b.c., b3.	9⅛
100	Pacific Mail...b.c.	72⅛	100	do.........	9⅛
200	do.........	72⅛	600	do.........	9⅛
300	do.........	72⅛	400	do.........b30.	9⅛
400	do.........	72⅛	1100	do.........	9⅛
300	do.........b3.	73	300	do.........b3.	9⅛
100	do.........	72⅛	1000	do.........	9⅛
2200	do.........	72⅛	100	O. & Miss...b.c.c.	46⅛
400	N.Y.C.& H.,b.c.,c.	103	200	do.........	46⅛
200	do.........	103⅛	700	do.........	46⅛
50	do.........	103	100	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	41⅛
300	do.........	103⅛			

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$20,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,'68.	116⅛	100	N. Y. C. & H......	103⅛
100	Canton......	101⅛	900	do.........	103⅛
100	New Cen. Coal....	44⅛	200	do.........	103⅛
100	do.........	44	100	Lake Shore....b10.	97
400	American Coal....	63	600	do.........	96⅜
200	do.........	64	100	do.........b3.	96⅜
100	Consol. Coal......	52⅛	882	do.........	96⅜
300	do.........	52⅛	200	do.........	96⅜
700	Western Union....	88⅛	100	do.........b3.	96⅜
200	do.........b3.	88⅛	100	North-western Pf.	91
300	do.........	88⅛	1200	Union Pacific.b3.	33⅛
400	do.........	88	200	do.........	33⅛
300	do.........	88⅛	500	do.........	33⅛
400	do.........	88⅛	100	do.........	33⅛
500	Mariposa L. & M.	15⅛	200	Toledo & Wabash.	72⅛
100	do.........	15⅛	100	do.........s3.	72⅛
200	do.........	17	200	do.........	72⅛
100	do.........	17⅛	500	St. Paul......	52
1000	do.........	17⅛	100	St. Paul Pf......	74⅛
2000	Pacific Mail......	72⅛	100	Rock Island......	112⅛
300	do.........	72⅛	100	do.........	112⅛
100	Atlantic Mail.....	6⅛	600	Boston, H. & E.b3.	9⅛
400	Harlem......	124⅛	100	do.........	9⅛
200	do.........	124⅛	500	do.........b3.	9⅛
1400	Erie Railway......	64⅛	700	do.........	9⅛
1700	do.........	64⅛	800	do.........b3.	9⅛
200	do.........b3.	64⅛	50	do.........b10.	9⅛
1400	do.........	64⅛	300	do.........	9⅛
400	do.........b3.	65	900	do.........b3.	9⅛
2400	do.........	65	1000	do.........	9⅛
1000	do.........	65⅛	100	New-Jersey Cen..	104⅛
1700	do.........	65⅛	800	Ohio & Miss......	46⅛
200	do.........b3.	65⅛	800	do.........	46⅛
300	do.........	65⅛	300	Han. & St. Jo....	47⅛
400	do.........	65⅛	200	do.........	48⅛
300	do.........	65⅛	200	C., C. & I. C......	41⅛
400	do.........b3.	65⅛	200	do.........	41⅛
400	do.........	65	100	At. & Pac. Pf. b3.	31⅛
2800	do.........	65⅛			

MONDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day were advanced to 114¼@114⅜ ℘ cent., and the *Bull* interest in the Gold Room are reported as controlling the market by their present command of the Cash Gold. The Foreign Exchanges are against them, but the demand to pay into the Treasury for Customs is $1,000,000 to $2,000,000 per week in excess of the sales from the Treasury. There is no present *corner* on the Cash Gold, although balances are carried over at nominal rates of Interest.

Bills on London to-day are 108¾@109¼ ℘ cent. The outside rate is subject to brokerage, so that the actual cash sales of the day cannot be called higher than 109 ℘ cent. for the highest class of Bills.

Money keeps in very active demand, especially from the Stock Brokers, who are carrying Stocks on speculation on what might be considered, without great violence to sound reasoning, under existing circumstances, high prices, and the bonuses paid, over 7 ℘ cent. Interest, to carry over these Stocks, are equal to the dearest terms of last week.

The Stock Exchange speculation was well supported, considering the look of Money affairs after the Bank return of Saturday, and a very considerable business was done on the Share list and at figures rather above than below the closing quotations of Saturday Afternoon. There was exceptional firmness in Erie and Harlem and also in the Boston, Hartford and Erie fancy, which sold up to $10 ℘ share. The advance in Harlem is possibly connected with the purpose of Mr. Vanderbilt to make the Road the trunk of the Under-ground concession in his favor of the last Legislature. The Public Funds were steady; the State Bonds fairly steady, although some fluctuations have taken place in the last few days in Tennessees, and for the most part the demand was firm on the Railroad Mortgages.

In the afternoon the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday:

Closing Quotations—Feb. 17.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s..........	113⅞	113⅞
U.S. 5-20s, May and November..	116	116
U.S. 5-20s, January and July..	116⅞	116⅞
American Gold..........	114⅛	114⅜
Bills on London, 60 days......	109	109
N. Y. Central and Hudson......	103	103⅛
Chicago and Rock Island......	112⅛	112⅜
North-west Common..........	82	82
Pacific Mail..........	73	72⅛
St. Paul Preferred..........	73⅛	74
St. Paul Common..........	51⅞	52
Ohio and Mississippi..........	46⅛	46⅛
Western Union Telegraph....	87⅛	88⅛
Erie..........	63⅛	65⅛
Union Pacific..........	33⅛	33⅛
Lake Shore..........	96⅛	96⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central....	41⅛	41⅛
Toledo and Wabash..........	72⅛	72⅛
North-west Preferred..........	91	91
Hannibal and St. Joseph......	48	48⅛
Atlantic and Pacific..........	32⅛	31⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, the general speculation on the Share list was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1873.

Gold receipts..........	$609,857 48
Gold payments..........	140,021 02
Gold balance..........	36,524,723 36
Currency receipts..........	515,075 46
Currency payments..........	715,028 77
Currency balance..........	24,023,076 73
Customs..........	494,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℘ cent., reg., '81......	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65......	114⅜
6 ℘ cent., coup., '81......	118⅜	5-20 reg., '67......	115
5-20 reg., '62......	115⅜	5-20 coup., '67......	116⅜
5-20 coup., '62......	115⅜	5-20 reg., '68......	115
5-20 reg., '64......	115⅜	5-20 coup., '68......	116⅛
5-20 coup., '64......	115⅜	10-40s, reg......	111⅛
5-20 reg., '65......	115⅜	10-40s, coup......	114⅜
5-20 coup., '65......	116	5s coup., '81......	113⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65......	114⅛	6s currency......	115

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83......	94	Han. & St. Jo. L. G..	101
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87......	91½	Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	93¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E....	87	Del., L. & W. 2d......	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub....	87	Del., L. & W. 7s, Con.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex...	94½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, C., '76..	100	T. & W. 1st St. L. D.	89½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76...	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d......	90
Erie 1st M. Ex......	102⅜	Tol. & Wab. E. bds....	85
Erie 2d 7s, '79......	102	Gt. West. 1st, '88....	98½
Erie 3d 7s, '83......	99¾	Gt. West. 2d, '93......	88½
Erie 4th 7s, '80......	97	Gal. & Chi. Ex......	101½
Erie 5th 7s, '88......	93½	Gal. & Chi. 2d......	97½
Erie 7s, Cons. G. bds..	95	Chi., R. I. & Pac......	101½
Long Dock Bonds......	95½	Morris & Essex 1st....	105
Buff., N.Y.& E.1st,'77.	93½	N. Jer. C. 1st, new...	103½
Hud.R.7s, 2d S. F., '85.	104	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d....	98
Hud.R.7s, 3d S. F., '75.	100	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d....	95
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds....	96½	P.,Ft.W.&C.8 ℘ c.e.b.	101
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82....	114½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d....	101½
M. C. Cons. 7s, 1902....	100	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....	98½
Mich. S. 7s, 2d M....	98	Chi. & Alton S. F....	98
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s.	103½	Chi. & Alton 1st....	103
Clev. & Tol. N. bds....	95	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F...	92½
Clev., P. & A. O. bds.	97	Ohio & Miss. Cons....	92
Clev., P. & A. N. bds.	96	Ohio & Miss. 2d......	87
Det., M. & Tol. bds....	96	M. & St. P.1st 8s.P.D.	105½
Buff. & Erie N. bds....	98	M.&St.P.1st,7 3-10,P.D	94
Lake Shore Div. bds..	94½	M.&St. P.1st.LaC.D.	92
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo..	98½	M.&St.P.1st.I.&M.D.	85½
Cen. Pac. G. bds......	104	M.&St.P.2d.I.& M.D.	86
Cen. Pac. S. A. bds....	112	M.& St. P. 1st.I. & D.	88
West. Pac. bds......	94½	Chi. & Mil. 1st......	92
Union Pac. 1st bds...	87½	C., C. & I. C. 1st....	91½
U. Pac. L. G. 7s......	77½	C., C. & I. C. 2d......	74
Union P. Income 10s.	76	Tol., P. & W. E. D....	92
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75......	104	Tol., P. & W., W. D....	88
Bell. & S. I. 1st 8s....	95	Tol., P. & W., B. D....	83
Alton & T. H. 1st....	100	Tol., P. & W. 2d......	81
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf....	88½	Bost., H. & E. 1st 7s..	42
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc....	81	Bost., H. & E. Guar..	56¼
Cnt. & N. W. S. F....	97	C. Falls & Minn. 1st...	81½
Chi. & N. W. 1st......	97	B., C. R.& M.1st 7s,G.	91½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old......	96½	
City 6s, new......	100½	100½
Camden and Amboy......	122	122¼
Pennsylvania Central......	61	61⅛
Reading......	115½	115½
Lehigh Valley......	60½	60½
Catawissa Preferred......	44¼	44½
Philadelphia and Erie......	26¾	27
Northern Central......	42	43
Lehigh Navigation......	27¾	28
Lehigh Gold Loan......	91½	91¾

It is proper to refer to the weekly returns of the Local Banks of this City, (under State organization,) made on Saturday last, as being, with a single exception, under the line of twenty-five per cent. to Deposits and Circulation. They show the following deficiencies:

Manhattan......	$47,000	Oriental......	$104,000
Greenwich......	59,000	N. River......	125,000
Peoples'......	119,000	M. & Merchants'.	4,000
North America...	211,000	Pacific......	109,000
Nassau......	222,000	G. American......	122,000
C. Exchange......	126,000	Dry Goods......	187,000
Together......			$1,506,000
America in excess......			228,000
Deficiency in Local Banks......			$1,278,000

In regard to the legislation of New-Jersey to bring the Central New-Jersey Company and the Delaware and Lackawanna Company into accord, we have received the following communication from the Central people:

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The act referred to on Saturday as passed by the New-Jersey Legislature, and held by the Governor for consideration, is intended to validate the contract between the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad and the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, executed last March.

You are requested to make the following statement, to remove certain wrong impressions which may be created by your remarks on the subject:

It is the opinion of the best lawyers in New-Jersey that "the Legislature can pass no law of this kind that will stand; this very law shows the contract to have been void, and the stockholders at liberty to accept or reject it; and if three-fourths do not agree, the Legislature cannot make a valid contract for the company."

This law was rushed through the Legislature without opportunity for discussion or hearing, and under the grossest misrepresentation of the grounds on which the Central Company claimed the contract was broken, and of the position occupied by the President of the Central Company.

Messrs. William B. Dana & Co., of the *Financial Chronicle*, have favored us with a copy of their *Railroad Monitor* of Jan. 15 and Feb. 15 under cover for holding future current numbers of the paper. The value of this auxiliary to the *Chronicle*, devoted exclusively to railroad affairs, such as receipts and expenses, new lines and their cost and their prospects, and State legislation thereon, should commend the work to popular favor and to advertising patronage. The publication office is No. 79 William-street.

We are requested to copy the following notice of the St. Louis and South Eastern Road from the Chicago *Railroad Review*:

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN.—This Company has its bonds in the market, to obtain money to make certain improvements, additions to equipment, and a short new line, which may reasonably be expected to very much increase the earning capacity and the traffic of a line now doing better than most new roads. The position of the line is somewhat peculiar, inasmuch as, being a through and very direct line (the shortest) between St. Louis and Nashville—that is, a north-west and south-east line—nearly one-half of the road forms a section of the shortest line (almost an air-line) between Chicago and Nashville, that is, due north and south; and at the same time, a large part of the existing line east of St. Louis will make part of a straight east and west line between Louisville and St. Louis. The improvements which the new loan will enable the company to make will put the road in condition to do this business with great convenience to shippers and economy to itself. The line has exceptionally good prospects, due largely to skill in designing and adapting it to serve so great a variety of interests, and all at least as well as any competitors can.

Messrs. Winslow & Wilson, in behalf of this company, have made the last payment due to Davidson County, Tennessee, for its interest in the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad. The payment was $400,000 in Tennessee State bonds. The road is now owned by the St. Louis and South-eastern Company, and forms part of its line from St. Louis to Nashville.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., corner William-st.,

OFFER FOR SALE the small quantity remaining unsold of the INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and recommend them as an undoubted FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITY. Present earnings *more than double* the amount required to pay interest, and constantly increasing.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE CONSOLIDATED 30-YEAR 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, issued upon a completed trunk line earning more than enough to pay interest and operating expenses, are sold by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.
WINSLOW & WILSON, No. 70 William-st.

☞ WE ARE NOW SELLING THE GOLD Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company's Southern extension for Chicago connection, at 87 and accrued interest in currency. We confidently recommend these bonds to investors. For further information apply at our office, No. 13 Wall-st.

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 17—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛ for money and 92⅛@92¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89⅛; New 5s, 90⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 50⅛.

2 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by 1 ℘ cent. Erie Shares, 50⅜.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅛@92¼ for money and 92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 93⅛.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Rentes opened at 55f. 55c., and closed at 55f. 40c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 17—A. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds opened at 95⅛ for issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston December and January at 9⅜d. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable February and March, at 9 9-16d.

3 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed quiet and steady. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales, 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, December and January, at 9 11-16d.; sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah and Charleston, deliverable in February, at 9 9-16d.

Evening.—Common Rosin, 9s. 6d.@9s. 9d. ℘ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine 49s. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Tallow 45s. ℘ cwt.

Evening.—Linseed Oil, £33 15s.@£34 ℘ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 49s.@49s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 17.—Petroleum, 45f. for fine Pale American.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday afternoon. Mr. Simonson offered the following ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE in relation to sidewalks in the City of New-York:

SECTION 1. The surface of any and all covers to openings in sidewalks shall be so constructed as not to project above such sidewalks, but be flush with the same and present a surface uniform with such sidewalks.

SEC. 2. All covers to openings are to be made of iron and so constructed as to show only ribs not more than one-quarter inch in width, and the space between the ribs be filled with cement.

SEC. 3. All covers to openings not in conformity with the provisions of the foregoing sections, shall be deemed a violation of this ordinance and subject the owners of property, in front of which such cover is so constructed, to a penalty of not less than $10 nor more than $25, to be sued for and recovered from such owners.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Mr. Clancy said it was well known that a gentleman had a patent for these covers, and if he got the job it would be worth a million of dollars or more. He hoped hasty action would not be taken on the resolution.

Mr. Simonson said he knew of no patent in connection with this cover.

It was referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

Mr. Healey offered a resolution to place the court-room, now occupied by the Court of Special Sessions, in the Tombs, at the disposal of the Court of General Sessions. He explained that it would be more convenient to hold the General Sessions in the Tombs than in its present location.

The resolution, which is to take effect on 1st of March, was adopted.

The list of Commissioners of Deeds for 1873 was read and adopted.

The Board then adjourned to Thursday, at 2 P. M.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, Mr. Vance in the chair.

Mr. Monheimer offered a preamble and resolution calling attention to the reported bad condition of the Tombs, and directing the Committee on County Offices to examine the building, and report who is responsible for its condition, and the means of remedying it.

It was referred to the Committee on Criminal Law.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Monheimer, instructing the Committee on County Offices to inquire whether the aged and disabled members of the police force, whom it is now the custom of the Board of Police to retire on a pension of $250 per annum, cannot be employed as janitors, watchmen, &c., by the City Government, instead of being retired on inadequate pensions.

Referred to the Committee on Law.

A resolution empowering the Committee on County Offices to engage an additional force of cleaners for the law courts when necessary, at an expense not exceeding $600 per month, was adopted.

A report was received from the Committee on Annual Taxes and Finance, to whom was referred a memorial of the College of New-York for an appropriation of $150,000 for paying salaries of professors, &c. The committee state that before recommending this appropriation—with which they have some doubt whether the board has anything to do—they would like to make some inquiry into the management of the college, and ask that they be empowered to do so by sending for persons and papers.

The report was adopted, and the board adjourned to Monday next.

A New Trial in the Case of William J. Barclay.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, an important decision was rendered, Judge Ingraham delivering the opinion of the Court, relating to the constitutionality of the late Jury law, so far as it affects the qualifications of jurors in criminal cases. The appeal in the case was taken by Mr. William F. Howe, on behalf of one William J. Barclay, convicted in the Court of General Sessions of an attempt at grand larceny. Among the grounds on which the judgment was sought to be reversed, were two on which the appellant chiefly relied. These were, first, that the law of 1872, relating to the qualifications and impartiality of jurors, was unconstitutional and void, in that it was in conflict with that provision of the State Constitution which declares that trial by jury shall remain inviolate forever, &c.; second, that some of the jurors who had sat on a former trial of the prisoner, for the same offense, judgment in which had been set aside for irregularity, had been improperly admitted on the second trial, from the judgment in which the present appeal was taken. After examining at great length the question of the constitutionality of the Jury law, the Court holds the law to be constitutional. The irregularity of having admitted the same jurors to try the same case twice, in opposition to challenges interposed on behalf of the prisoner, the Court holds to have been a fatal error, and on this ground reverses the judgment and orders a new trial. The jurors having, under the solemnity of an oath, placed their judgment on record, that act disqualifies them on the ground of impartiality from again becoming jurors in the same case, and such disqualification is not cured by the act of 1872.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 18: Nos. 40, 39, 56, 267, 288, 64, 698, 42.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—772, Stemmler vs. Mudlaire; 598, Dalton vs. The Mutual Life Assurance Society; 2182, Crolius et al. vs. Stark et al.; 682, Osgood et al. vs. McCarthy; 663, Osgood et al. vs. Lacy; 1010, Balch vs. Fleming; 1067, The Turnverein in New-York City vs. Weber et al.; 1178, Prentice vs. Huntington; 654, Howe vs. Cohalon; 954, Watson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.; 2232, Spaulding et al. vs. Lerony; 505, Dell vs. Valletta et al.; 1066, Nussbaum et al. vs. Oppenheimer et al.; 1122, Hanratty vs. Murray et al.; 1718, Leverich vs. The Mayor, &c.; 186, Swords vs. Edgar et al.; 330, The Reversible Collar Company vs. The New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 680, Alexander vs. Hageman; 714, Oakley et al. vs. Horton et al.; 720½, Watson vs. Babcock et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Ingraham, P. J., and Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—212, The New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Company vs. Flynn et al.; 217, Van Boskerck vs. Van Boskerck et al.; 251, —— vs. ——; 219, Osgood et al. vs. Strauss et al.; 220, Tallman vs. Bressler; 221, Meyer vs. Huneke; 222, Stilt et al. vs. Dana; 223, Behn vs. Goldstein; 224, Eagleson et al. vs. Rink et al.; 225, Stilwell et al. vs. Spaulding et al.; 226, Voorhis, Jr., vs. The Mayor, &c.; 227, Eagleson et al. vs. Weeks et al.; 144, Steward vs. The Phenix Fire Insurance Company; 175, King vs. Knapp et al.; 178, The Lawrenceville Cement Company vs. Wood; 183, Wheeler vs. Lynch; 188, Price vs. Price; 229, Levy vs. Mayer et al.; 231, Hildreth vs. Shepard; 232, Thurber et al. vs. Arcularius; 234, Bonert vs. Gulick; 236, Husted et al. vs. Lilienthal; 237, Claflin et al. vs. Fisher; 239, Pollok vs. Schulze; 241, Montgomery vs. Levien.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Demurrers—6, The Mayor, &c., vs. Tweed; 31, The People, &c., State of New-York, vs. Ingersoll; 2, Parrish vs. Sherman et al.; 17, Tucker et al. vs. Livingstone et al.; 15, Bronson vs. Dimock. Issues of law and fact—203, Crane vs. Tweed et al.; 202, Same vs. Same; 1, Taylor vs. Trustees of Union College et al.; 6, Kilbreth vs. Hoge, survivor; 42, Robinson vs. Robinson; 27, Bartlett vs. Shirley; 50, Hoteke et al. vs. Mason, Executor.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.—29, Andrews vs. Pickert et al.; 52, The People ex rel. Mullane vs. Green; 58, Hill vs. Green; 54, Schaffer vs. Green; 55, Hayes vs. Green; 59, Brady vs. Green; 62, Johnson vs. Green; 64, Lockwood vs. Green; 65, The People ex rel. Walton vs. Earle, Auditor; 66, The People ex rel. Walton vs. Green, Controller; 67, In the matter, &c., W. Roberts et al.; 72½, Packer et al. vs. Roome et al. Call 73, New-York Chromo Company vs. Henecke et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2236, Hall vs. Mason et al.; 1848, Storer vs. Porter; 1922, Bates vs. Burns; 1221, Collins vs. Murray; 731, Kelly vs. Titus; 1575, Black vs. Rosenthal; 1580, Burnett vs. Shaw; 257, Jordan vs. The New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 1435, Heimberg vs. Jomay; 1270, Mierson vs. Hoper; 1395, Ogg vs. Luke; 479, Baum vs. St. Nicholas Insurance Company; 277, Ryan vs. Thomson; 1947, Peck vs. Day; 1953, Funk vs. Funk.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1949, Lyman et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1288, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 726, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1360, Virtue vs. Walsh; 1526, Heinstein vs. Cyrnue; 1540, Carnes vs. Platt; 1454, Ryan vs. Galligan; 1602, Squires, Administrator, vs. The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; 314, Van Nostrand vs. The New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; 1612, Hartman vs. Harrison; 1140, Roemmelt vs. Wolf; 1564, McCormack vs. Davis; 1570, Brandon vs. Utley et al.; 1580, Dodd et al. vs. Steltaner; 1536, King vs. Wise.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—46, Mahon vs. Crowley; 64, Harris vs. Loewenstein; 50, Schofield vs. Bundenstick.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1256, Shields vs. Lasky; 1503, Hadden vs. Shapter; 3103, McLean vs. The Mayor, &c.; 506, Bullock vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 298, Read, Executor, vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1821, White vs. Furby; 1822, Loughran vs. Murphy; 1870, Hays vs. Ryan; 1859, Owens vs. Greenwich Savings Bank; 1874, Ketchum vs. Morse; 1903, Blackburn, Administratrix, vs. Clark, Jr.; 1905, Holmes vs. Churchill; 1906, Harmon vs. O'Donnell; 1907, Giddings et al. vs. Connor; 1908, Osborne vs. Richter; 1909, Wilson vs. Dwyer; 1910, Justice et al. vs. The Atlantic Manufacturing Company; 1911, Tremper vs. The Providence Steam-ship Company; 1912, McGuire vs. Slattery; 1913, Graham vs. Fahey.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1772, Ewing vs. Solomon; 1902, Healy vs. Gearty; 1669, Hulbert vs. Hester; 977, Phileon vs. Van Nest; 1799, Heiman vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 1777, Lee vs. Huff; 789, Springsteen vs. Clark & Son; 1808, Kiernan vs. Anchor Life Insurance Company; 1802, Gilman vs. Eisenman et al.; 1821, White vs. Farley; 1760, Johnson vs. Frank; 1383, Colgate et al. vs. Western Union Telegraph Company; 1914, Schmacher vs. Ruck; 1915, First National Bank of Denver vs. Lyon et al.; 1917, Kingsley vs. Church.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1396, Rossiter vs. Gross; 1424, Taylor vs. Leimbeck; 1238, Washington Iron-works vs. Kellogg; 1340, Goldschmidt vs. Dorner; 1362, Brannigan vs. Crothers; 434, Cohen vs. Simons; 1318, Keyworth vs. Stiner; 1374, Hastings vs. Cooper; 1416, Frank vs. Louis; 1394, Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing-machine Company vs. Silberstein; 1448, Ritchie vs. Goodwin; 1468, Totans vs. Brown; 1469, Kabe vs. Fleisch; 1470, Lefebore vs. Henderson; 1472, Cobbs vs. Vesner.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 12 M.—1482, Adams vs. Dreifuss; 1427, Gurner vs. O'Hara; 115, McArdle vs. Logan; 1451, Warburton vs. Carpenter; 1477, Campbell vs. Brundage; 1486, Newfield vs. Quinn; 851, Kaufman vs. Lancaster; 1386, Taylor vs. Stiger; 1275, Poillon vs. Bernhardt; 822, Cowan vs. Dodd; 1473, Reed vs. Hojer; 1484, Fraser vs. Alger; 1145, Schlafer vs. Heck; 1455, Verges vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company; 1519, Stauff vs. Mittnecht; 1378, Harris vs. The North-western and New-York Transfer Company; 1763, Carlock vs. McNiel.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 12 M.—1740, Smith vs. Mack; 963, Wetmore vs. Carter; 930, Lister vs. Kalbfleisch; 1478, Beck vs. Chamberlain; 1479, Same vs. Same; 836, Schwartz vs. Hoffman; 1467, Flake vs. Ebel; 2080, Schwitzer vs. Rubenstein; 931, Strass vs. McCabe; 996, Holtz vs. Hanneman; 970, Hunt vs. Frank; 971, Hennessey vs. Lichtenstein; 975, Flynn vs. Consedine; 980, Collar vs. Costello; 922, Seaver vs. Johnson.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—James O'Neill, Parker Jones, Thomas Dowd, Thomas McCabe, burglary; Andrew Elliott, Thomas Anderson, John Rocke, John McHugh, Louis Glack, felonious assault and battery; James Rooney, Joseph Cassidy, Sarah Hawkins, John Thompson, Patrick McGinty, Owen Smith, grand larceny; Isaac Lyons, Martin J. Cummings, Abram Aarons, receiving stolen goods.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—John Maguire, burglary; Daniel Colbert, Philomenia Dejaner, Lavass Achille, James Hyland, James Keating, William Keating, William Brockhaus, Michael Carroll, Ernest Erhadt, John Connors, James Dowd, felonious assault and battery; Stephen B. Babcock, Henry Steenig, George Donovan, grand larceny; Michael Connolly, larceny from the person; Mary Holcomb, false pretenses; Daniel Healy, James Mahony, August Keiper, Henry Meyrets, William Varley, receiving stolen goods.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT.—Held by Thompson, J.—Nos. 1, 299, 261, 265, 273, 18, 51, 6, 13, 15, 112, 64, 72, 103, 108, 113½, 113, 125, 38, 143, 175, 172, 180, 190, 201, 31, 29, 26, 129, 140, 178, 59, 73, 95, 96, 101, 104, 109, 112, 128, 131, 139, 138, 179, 183, 224, 229, 233, 254, 264, 270.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 17.

By Presiding Judge Ingraham, and Judges Brady and Learned.

St. Valire *vs.* The People; judgment affirmed; opinion by Judge Learned.

Hunter *vs.* Hork; judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Judge Brady.

William H. Raynor *vs.* Reeves E. Selmes et al.; order reversed, and motion granted, with costs, and without prejudice to motion by receiver, as stated in opinion.

George Pennington *vs.* National Spring Company; judgment affirmed, with costs.

William J. Barclay *vs.* The People; judgment reversed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Ingraham.

Charles Johnson *vs.* The People; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Presiding Judge Ingraham.

Joseph Thomas *vs.* Edwin Wilcox et al.; judgment modified as stated in opinion. Opinion by Presiding Judge Ingraham.

In the matter of the petition of Addison Smith to vacate assessment; order reversed with costs.

Hammersly *vs.* The City of New-York; reargument ordered.

Daniel Price *vs.* Daniel M. Wilson et al.; judgment affirmed without costs of appeal. Opinion by Judge Learned.

Prendergast, Administrator, *vs.* Bond; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

By Presiding Judge Ingraham and Judge Fancher.

Mary Bain, Executrix, *vs.* Ebenezer H. Brown; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Fancher.

Thomas J. Yorkes et al. *vs.* Philip W. Verpanck et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs.

John G. J. Ackerman *vs.* William H. Littleton; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Fancher.

Horace W. Carpenter *vs.* Charles Minturn et al.; judgment of Special Term on demurrer to seventh and eighth defenses affirmed, with costs; judgment on demurrer to first and sixth defenses reversed, and judgment ordered for plaintiff, with costs.

Richard S. Roberts et al. *vs.* Aaron A. Fisher et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Ingraham.

Lewis O. Wilson *vs.* John H. Lester et al.; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

David Orr *vs.* William Gilmore et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion by Presiding Judge Ingraham.

John J. Crane *vs.* Charles A. Dana; judgment reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide event; order and reference vacated. Opinion by Judge Fancher.

Atlantic National Bank *vs.* Joseph F. Franklin; judgment reversed and new trial ordered at Circuit; costs to abide the event; order of reference vacated. Opinion by Judge Fancher.

George M. Barnard *vs.* George W. Campbell et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Fancher.

The Ansonia Brass Company *vs.* the New Lamp Chimney Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Ingraham.

Hugh W. Collender, Sr., *vs.* William B. Dinsmore, President, &c.; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Presiding Judge Ingraham.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 17.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Smith *vs.* Britton; demurrer overruled, leave to defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs of demurrer; opinion with clerk.

Patterson, Executor, *vs.* Patterson; judgment for plaintiff; opinion with clerk.

Duryee et al. *vs.* Bedlow; motion for new trial denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Dusenbury et al. *vs.* Lehman et al.; demurrer overruled with costs; opinion with clerk.

Beach *vs.* Colles et al.; demurrer overruled, leave to defendant to answer on payment of costs; opinion with clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 17.

By Judge Freedman.

Schmid *vs.* Schmidberger and Otto; motion granted setting aside judgment and execution as against defendant Otto.

Weiss *vs.* Weiss; motion denied.

Ryan et al. *vs.* Osgood et al.; judgment for plaintiffs on the demurrer.

Hardenning *vs.* Caldwell; case referred back to referee for resettlement.

Hockstetter *vs.* Isaacs et al.; motion for leave to amend answer granted.

Murphy *vs.* The International Insurance Company; motion for vacation of docket of transcript denied, but stay upon judgment granted.

Driggs *vs.* Smith; order granted.

DeWets *vs.* Dagron; order granted denying motion for stay; findings approved.

McDonald et al. *vs.* Marsh et al.; order of arrest vacated and action discontinued.

Lighbody *vs.* Sinclair; order overruling demurrer as frivolous and judgment for plaintiff.

Rich *vs.* The Forty-second-street Railroad Company; order granted.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 17, 1873.

COFFEE—[illegible] offerings light; [illegible] the stock of Rio and Santos [illegible] this evening, [illegible] We quote [illegible] fair, 18½c. [illegible] gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, at 17¼c.@20½c. [illegible] Maracaibo, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra [illegible] Ceylon, 18½c.@19c.; San Domingo [illegible] gold.

COTTON—Has been quite dull for early delivery at [illegible] unchanged prices; sales, [illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales to shippers, 296 bales to spinners, and [illegible] bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a restricted business reported at a partial advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales have been made of 10,[illegible] bales (of which 4,900 bales on Saturday evening and [illegible] bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, including February contracts at 20 7-16c.@20½c.; March at 20 9-16c., April at 20⅞c., May at 21 3-16c., June at 21¼c., and July at 21 13-16c.@21⅞ ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,942 bales, including 1,221 bales per rail, [illegible] bales from New-Orleans, and 1,264 bales from Norfolk. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were [illegible] bales, and thus far this week, 37,487 bales, against 45,345 bales same time the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 2,517,326 bales, against 2,116,765 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
Good Ordinary	18⅞	18⅞	19	19⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	19⅛	19 7-16	19 11-16	19⅝
Low Middling	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Middling	21	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜
Good Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been utterly lifeless though buyers have had the advantage as to prices on rather more urgent offerings of stock. The dealings have been confined to small quantities warranted for home trade purposes. Sales have been reported of 4,350 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 10@$6 90, chiefly at $6 50@$6 75; inferior to very good Extra State, $7 20@$7 65, chiefly at $7 40@$7 65; good to very fancy do., $7 65@$8 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 15@$7 60, chiefly at $7 25@$7 40; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 25@$7 65; fancy shipping Extra Western at $7 65@$8 25 ₱ bbl., and trade and family extras at proportionate rates. Southern Flour has been very sparingly sought after at drooping rates. Holders show more eagerness to place supplies. Sales, 300 bbls. at from $6 25@$8 65 for ordinary to very choice shipping; $8 65@$13 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₱ bbl....California Flour scarce and nominal....Rye Flour has been in less request at $4 25@$6 10 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl. Sales, [illegible] bbls., chiefly at $5 40@$6 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in moderate demand at $3 20@$3 50 for Yellow Western; $3 25@$3 50 for White do., and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 300 bbls., in lots....Bag-meal dull and heavy at $1 15@$1 [illegible], and Bolted do. at $1 35@$1 60....Oat-meal at $7 25@$8 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour very dull within the previous nominal range.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very dull throughout. Holders have been reserved in their offerings of prime stock, but the inquiry from all sources has been unusually tame. Values have been more or less nominal on full lots. No. 2 Milwaukee Spring quoted at $1 68@$1 70, in store and afloat, though for strictly choice stock higher figure were claimed. No. 1 Milwaukee Spring scarce and nominal at $1 78@$1 80 ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported of 12,000 bushels Spring, mainly in lots, at $1 70 for No. 2 Duluth, afloat; $1 53@$1 55 for inferior No. 3 Spring, chiefly at $1 56 for No. 3. No transactions of moment noted in Winter, which was wholly nominal; a small lot of White Genesee sold at $2 10....Corn has been moderately active, at, however, rather less buoyant prices. The main call was for old Mixed Western, afloat and in store. Sales have been reported of 58,000 bushels at 66c.@68½c. for good to strictly prime old Mixed Western, afloat; 64c.@64½c. for do., in store, mostly at 64c. for average samples; 60c.@63c. for inferior to strictly prime new Mixed Western; 65½c.@66½c. for Yellow do.; 61c.@63c. for Jersey Yellow; 66c.@67c. for White Western....Rye inactive at 90c.@95....Barley dull at about former figures....Barley-malt very quiet within the previous range; Canada, $1 25@$1 [illegible]; Western, $1 15@$1 25; State at $1 10@$1 25....New Oats have been quite moderately dealt in at about previous prices for prime samples. Sales, 35,000 bushels at 52c.@55c. for inferior to prime Mixed Western; 52c.@54½c. for Black do.; 51c.@54c. for very inferior to fair Mixed State; 55c.@57c. for White State and Western; Old Mixed Western held at 55c., with a fair inquiry noted at 54c.@54½c. for good to choice, but no transactions reliably reported; stock well concentrated.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin quiet, but about steady; sales, 150 bbls. good Strained at $2 90, and 400 bbls. Pale on private terms; also, 3,000 bbls. Strained, at Wilmington, on private terms; Strained quoted here at $2 75@$2 80 ₱ 280 lbs....Of Tar, 150 bbls. North County sold at $3 50 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine somewhat firmer and in rather more request, but closing tamely; sales, 306 bbls. at 60c.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull and heavy at 8½c.@9c., in bulk....Refined very quiet and quoted weak here at 19¼c.@20c.; sales, 2,000 bbls. for early delivery, at 20c....At Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls. sold at 19½c....Refined, in cases, and Naphtha essentially unchanged.

PROVISIONS—There has been a fair inquiry for Mess Pork, for early delivery, at stronger prices. Other kinds held with confidence, but without important movements. Sales, 740 bbls. new Western Mess at $14 75; with small lots of Western Prime Mess at $14 25, and Extra Prime at $11 50@$11 75. For forward delivery, no business reported; holders very firm in their views. Western Mess quoted, on February and March options, at $14 75, here; and March options at Chicago at $12 [illegible]@$13....Dressed Hogs firm and in fair request at 6¾c.@7⅛c. for City, and 5¾c.@6⅜c. for country......Cut Meats have been quoted stronger in price, on restricted offerings and a good inquiry; sales, 450 tcs. Pickled Hams, 13 and 14 lbs., at 11¼c.@11½c.; 18,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 8c.@8½c., the latter rate for 12 lb averages; 170 boxes Bellies, 14 and 12 lb., at 8¼c.@8½c.; 40 boxes dry-salted Shoulders at 5⅝c.; 1,000 Pickled shoulders, in bulk, at 6¼c.; 200 boxes Backs, part heavy, at 9⅛c., and 200 boxes dry salted shoulders, at Chicago, at 4 9-16c. We quote: Pickled Hams at 10¼c.@11½c.; Shoulders at 6¼c.@6⅜c., and Bellies at 7¾c.@8⅛c.; Dry-salted Shoulders at 5⅝c. do. Hams at 9½c.@10c.; Smoked Hams at 11½c.@13c.; Smoked Shoulders at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb....Bacon has been in reduced stock and wanted, but the very full prices claimed have been against free dealings. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 100 boxes Long Clear at 7⅛c.; 200 boxes Long and Short Clear, February, at 7⅛c.; 50 boxes short Rib, (for which out there was an urgent inquiry,) at 7⅛c.; 1,000 boxes Short Clear, last half of April, at 7 15-16c.; 400 boxes Short Rib, early delivery, at Chicago, at 6 9-16c., and 400 boxes Short Clear, February, at do., at 6⅝c....Lard has been quoted about steady, but has been quite slow of sale for early delivery; sales, 165 tcs. inferior to strictly prime Western Steam at 8 1-16c.@8 5-16c., chiefly at 8¼c.; 350 tcs. City at 8c.@8⅛c.; 150 tcs. Refined Western at 7⅞c.; and 500 tcs. strictly prime Western Steam, free on board at Boston, at 8¼c. For forward delivery the demand has been less confident, closing rather less firmly. Sales, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, February options, 8 1-16@8⅛c. 500 tcs. do., March, 8 7-16c.; 500 tcs. do., buyer 60 days, at 8 15-16c.; 400 tcs. do., February delivery at Chicago, at $7 80, and 500 tcs. do., March option, on private terms, quoted at $7 70 asked....Beef quiet, but without change as to values. Sales, 50 bbls. and 50 tcs., the latter India Mess. We quote at from $9 50@$11 75 for New Mess, and $12 25@$12 50 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $19@$22 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$30 for Extra India Mess....Beef Hams have been in fair demand at steady rates; sales, 150 bbls., at $30 for Texas, and $32@$33 for Western......Butter and Cheese show decided firmness on all really desirable grades of stock, which are in good request. The export movement in Cheese is more satisfactory. To-day's freight engagements for the Liverpool market are reported at 6,500 boxes. Cable advices more favorable. We quote Butter within the range from 25c.@38c. for fair to prime State dairies; 25c.@32c. for fair to choice half-tubs and pails, and 40c.@47c. for fancy do., in small lots; 10c.@28c. for poor to fine Western; 20c.@27c. for common to choice Western Roll, and 7c.@7½c. for Grease stock. And Cheese at from 12c.@16½c. for ordinary to strictly choice Factory, with the main inquiry for the finer makes at 15¾c.@16¼c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw quoted strong, with fair to good refining Cuba at from 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 to 12, at 9⅛c.@9⅜c., on, however, a tame movement; sales since our last, 300 hhds. Centrifugal at 9⅛c.; 1,780 boxes do., part at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; and 4,700 bags Pernambuco on private terms. Refined in moderate request, with Hard quoted at 12¼c.@12⅜c.; A's, 10⅝c.@11⅛c.; and Yellows, 9⅛c.@10⅜c.

WHISKY—Has been quiet but steady at 92c.; sales, 250 barrels, in lots.

FREIGHTS—There has been a freer movement in the way of berth Freights, chiefly in the line of Grain and Provision engagements, with, however, some irregularity and depression in rates. There has been less activity in the line of charters, owing, in good part, to the greatly reduced offering of suitable tonnage, and the very full rates claimed. Vessels for the Grain, Petroleum, and Naval Store trades were in most request. In addition to those already reported by us, several others, to arrive, were under contract, though reliable particulars were withheld....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, include, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d.; 73,000 bushels Grain at 6½d. for Corn and 7d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel, showing a decline; 5,800 boxes Bacon at 45s.; 6,500 boxes Cheese, at 50s. ₱ ton; 100 bbls. Pork, at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Also, a British brig, with Lubricating Oil, reported from Baltimore, at 7s. ₱ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 17, 1873.

Trade in Beeves was fair on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards; 51 cars of Horned Cattle came to hand and were sold off from 9¼c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ to 7½ cwt., on 55 to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. On both Sunday and Monday forenoons, at One Hundredth-street Yards, trade in Beeves was fair; the quality of the cattle on hand ranged from common to choice; prices ran from 10c.@14½c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ to 12 cwt., on 55 to 60 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows continue dull on a heavy run; prices range from $25@$75@$91 ₱ head. Veals are in demand from 9¼c.@12c. ₱ lb. Sheep have held firm on last week's advance; the quality ranged from coarse thin Sheep to choice fat Sheep; prices ranged from 5¼c.@8c. ₱ lb. Trade in Hogs was brisk on this forenoon. Live Hogs sold from 5¼c.@6⅛c. ₱ lb.; general sales at 5¾c. ₱ lb. City Dressed and Western Dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

S. Ulery sold for self and Goff 69 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 151 common Illinois Steers, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. S. Rosenthal sold for self 105 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 28 Texan Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. T. Coran sold for W. Gardiner 71 fair Kentucky Steers, from 11c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; for self 45 fair Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 29 State Cattle, mixed lot, Steers, Dry Cows and Oxen, poor quality, at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for A. Mulhall 97 Missouri Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@14c. ₱ lb.; for self, 37 nice Ohio Steers, from 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 364 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@14c. ₱ lb., weights from 7½ to 8 cwt. S. Richardson sold for self 130 rough Illinois Steers, from 10¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weights from 7 to 7½ cwt. T. Gillies sold for self, 48 Texan Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weights 6½ cwt.; 28 choice Ohio Steers at 14c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt.; 95 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11¼c.@14¼c. ₱ lb. G. W. Vail sold for self 23 nice smooth Illinois Steers from 12c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. H. M. Valentine sold for self 55 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt. T. & D. Walsh sold for self 30 fair Illinois Steers at $97 50 ₱ head, weight 7 cwt.; 529 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7 cwt. S. McGraw sold 8 choice State Oxen at 7¾c. ₱ lb., on live weight of 19 cwt. gross. G. Glover sold for self 23 nice smooth Illinois Steers from 12½c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. strong. Burchard & Merritt sold for self [illegible] Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. T. Wheeler sold for G. Doty 12 choice [illegible] raised in Dutchess County, mixed Steers and Oxen, at 14¼c. ₱ lb., weight 12 cwt.; for self 170 Illinois Steers, from fair to choice, from 11c.@14c. ₱ lb., weights from 7½ cwt. to 8 cwt., scant.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, J. Kirby sold 94 Sheep, weight 8,120 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 114 Sheep, weight 10,186 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 87 Sheep, Ewes, weight [illegible] lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; [illegible] Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 10 yearling Lambs, weight 770 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliot sold 308 Sheep, weight 28,150 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 241 Sheep, weight 22,270 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 238 Sheep, weight 22,230 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 478 Sheep, weight 44,[illegible] lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 573 Sheep, weight 56,[illegible] lbs., at $7 50 ₱ cwt.; 182 Sheep, weight 18,[illegible] lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 9 yearling Lambs, weight 720 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth-street Sheep Market, Lerch & Barnes sold 191 Sheep, weight 15,580 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 191 Sheep, weight 16,030 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 291 Sheep, weight 26,680 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 191 Sheep, weight 14,410 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 470 Sheep, weight 42,620 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Feb 17, 1873: 2,193 head of horned Cattle, 21 Cows, 273 Veals, 6 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Feb. 17, 1873: 7,004 Sheep, 72 Cows, 75 Veals, 2 head of horned Cattle.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending Feb. 17, 1873: 4,629 Sheep, 26,515 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Feb. 15, 1873: 3,651 head of horned Cattle, 16,018 Hogs, 2,029 Sheep.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Beeves in fair demand and firmer; extra State and Western Steers, $8@$8 50; fair to good, $6 50@$7; common, $5@$6; sales, 2,000 head. Sheep in fair demand at $4 50@$8 50; sales, 10,000 head. Hogs higher at $7 75; sales, 5,000 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Grain in store and afloat—Wheat, 153,189 bushels; Corn, 143,600 bushels; Oats, 89,553 bushels; Barley, 78,816 bushels; Rye, 11,892 bushels; Peas, 200 bushels; Barley-malt, 23,705 bushels. Imports for the week ending Saturday, 15th inst.—Flour, 32,708 bbls.; Wheat, 40,550 bushels; Corn, 245,345 bushels; Oats, 133,873 bushels; Barley, 18,880 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Exports for the week ending Saturday, 15th inst.—Wheat, 67,658 bushels; Corn, 224,900 bushels; Oats, 129,500 bushels; Barley, 208,900 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat firm; sales of small lots of Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 70; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 65; Red Winter at $1 85; White Canada at $1 85; Chicago No. 3 Spring at $1 50. Corn steady; sales of 4,500 bushels Western, on the track, at 52c., held in store at 53c. Oats quiet; sales of 3,000 bushels in store at 43c. Barley quiet; sales of 5,000 bushels Canada on private terms; held—Canada at 95c.@$1 20; No. 2 Western at 95c.; two-rowed State at 78c.@80c.; four-rowed, 90c. Rye quiet; sales of 750 bushels State, on the track, at 85c. Barley-malt steady; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25; sales of 9,000 bushels Western at $1 15. Rye-malt higher; held at $1. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged; very light sales. Wheat dull and a shade lower; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 29@$1 30; No. 2 do., $1 21¾, cash; $1 22¾, seller March; $1 25¾, seller April; No. 3 do., $1 10; Rejected, 99c. Corn firm; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 31¼c., cash; 31¼c.@31⅜c., seller March; 35¼c.@35⅜c., seller May; Rejected, 27c. Oats in fair demand and lower at 25¼c. for No. 2; 23¾c.@24c. for Rejected. Rye firm and scarce at 65½c.@66c. for No. 2. Barley firm and in fair demand at 70c. for No. 2 Fall; 57c.@58c. for No. 1. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal at $12 95@$13 seller March; $13 25 seller April. Lard active and higher at $7 60, cash or seller March. Bulk Meats very dull; sales of Shoulders, boxed, at 4¼c.; Short Clear Middles, loose, twenty days in salt, at 6¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and lower at $5@$5 15. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 96,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, and 19,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 1,500 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, and 9,000 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 73@$1 75. Corn quiet at 40c. Rye nominal. Oats dull and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter firm and in fair demand. Provisions steady. Pork firm at $13 25@$13 50; offerings light. Lard quiet at 7¾c.@7⅞c. for Steam; 8c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats strong and higher at 4⅛c.@4¼c. for Shoulders; offered at 4⅜c., seller March; sales of 1,500,000 lbs., delivered at St. Joseph, Mo., at 4⅛c., buyer March; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; offered at 6¾c., buyer to March 15; sales of 2,500,000 lbs., delivered at St. Joseph, Mo., at 6⅛c., buyer March; Clear Sides, 7c. Bacon steady; sales of Shoulders at 5⅛c., to come out of smoke; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.@7⅜c.; Clear Sides, 7⅜c.@7½c. Live Hogs firm; sales to shippers at $4 60@$4 70; to butchers, $4 80@$5; receipts, 2,400. Whisky steady at 88c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of No. 2 White Wabash at $1 90; Extra White Michigan, $1 98; No. 1 do., $1 88; Amber Michigan, spot and seller February, $1 71; seller March, $1 72¾; seller April, $1 75½@$1 77; seller May, $1 81¼; No. 1 Red, $1 78½; No. 2 do., spot, $1 68¾; seller April, $1 75. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats a shade better at 35¼c. for No. 2; 38c. for Michigan. Dressed Hogs sold at 5¼c.@5¾c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 17.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat dull and inactive; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 70; No. 2 Red, $1 54. Corn steady at 45c. for Low Mixed. Oats steady at 40c. for No. 1 State. Petroleum quiet, but firm; sales of standard White, in car lots, at 16¾c.; small lots, 18c.; Ohio, legal test, 24¼c.@25c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; sales of No. 1 at $1 31, No. 2 at $1 22. Oats dull and lower at 26¼c. for No. 2. Corn in fair demand and lower, at 28c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye firm at 58c. for No. 1. Barley dull and lower, at 73c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—Cotton in fair demand; Low Middling, 18½c.@18¾c.; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 7,858 bales; gross, 8,927 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,751 bales; to the Continent, 5,016 bales; coastwise, 1,450 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 3,300 bales; stock, 187,830 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 1,944 bales; exports coastwise, 1,265 bales; sales, 771 bales; stock, 85,547 bales.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a SEMI ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 17th inst.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and one-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a Dividend of One and three-quarters per Cent. on the common stock, from the earnings of the road for twelve months ending Dec. 31 last; both payable on the 15th day of March next, at the Treasurer's office, No. 269 8th-av., to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer-books for both Preferred and Common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, and remain closed until the morning of the 16th of March.

By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, }
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 12, 1873. }

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been this day declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's Agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York, on the sixth day of March, next, to holders of said stock who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 19th day of February, instant, at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THIRD DIVIDEND.

HARLEM BANK, Feb. 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable to the stockholders on demand, on and after the 1st day of March, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from Feb. 18 to March 1. By order of
I. ANDERSON, Cashier.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, }
NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on the 3d March prox. to stock-holders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M., Feb. 18, to the morning of March 4.
J. C. BABCOOK, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN }
RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1873. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds due March 1 next, will be payable, on and after that date, at the office of the Company.
JAS. B. HODGSKIN, Treasurer.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY'S MAID, HAVING the best references of several years' standing, who shall combine with the usual qualifications the ability to attend to minor accounts, to understand thoroughly the packing of trunks, and to assist in whatsoever duties of the hour there may be occasion for, without murmuring. Only such a woman need apply by letter alone, to No. 16 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; short distance in the country; hot and cold water and all the conveniences. Apply to JOHN W. CARTER, No. 211 Centre-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS; ONE THAT is qualified to take charge of boys and direct the making of boys' clothing in an institution. Inquire at No. 41 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR AN INstitution in the City; American woman. Address Post-office Box No. 194 Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO UNderstands marketing. Call at No. 165 East 60th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. [illegible] West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT AND EXPERIENCE, but recently reduced in circumstances, desires a position as housekeeper; occupation of more consideration than remuneration; children no objection; gentlemen only, and not triflers, will please answer this advertisement. Answer, with address, Y., *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

AT ROOKHAM'S, NO. 835 4TH-AV.—On hand, as usual, a large number of professed Protestant cooks and other cooks, for the country or City; laundresses, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, ladies maids, house-work, young girls, &c.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 AND 342 4TH-AV., will be found a large number of well-selected servants, of all nations, and for all capacities, both Protestant and Catholic; City and country.

AT FELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell)—Will be found a number of superior servants, of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, male and female.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—FOR FIRST-class servants of all nationalities, for City and country, apply at WALKER'S Employment Agency, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat, tidy, young woman, as a first-class servant in every respect; is desirous of being generally useful at moderate wages in a good, steady home; will give best City recommendations from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat and tidy English Protestant girl, a situation in a private family; no objection to the country; has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class chamber-maid; would assist with washing or sewing; no objection to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID—BY A THOROUGHLY competent girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; good reference from last place. Apply at No. 796 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and to do fine washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 38 West 13th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid, and to do fine washing; excellent references. Apply at No. 547 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; also, to cook, wash, and iron in a small private family in the City. Apply at No. 383 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, TIDY girl, to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family; best City references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 212 East 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 308 East 34th-st., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with the washing and ironing. Call or address No. 1,333 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call or address No. 113 West 46th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT Welsh girl as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing; excellent reference. Call at No. 303 East 11th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; has good reference. Call at 430 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class reference can be given. Call at 659 10th-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to employ good faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman; would assist in washing; or as cook, washer, and ironer; is a very good plain cook, good washer and ironer, good baker; meats, pastry, soups, &c.; country or City; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; makes all kinds of desserts, brown gravies, side dishes, &c.; understands game, fish, meats, &c.; first-class City reference; no objection to the country. Inquire for K., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY two capable young women, together; are willing to do the work of a private family between them; best of City reference given. Inquire for E. and J., at ODELL'S Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SERVANT IN every respect; thoroughly understands poultry, game, fish, soups, bread, pastry, pies, &c.; will assist with the coarse washing if requested; will give best City recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A SUPERIOR FAMILY COOK; neat and tidy about her kitchen, and a good manager; understands her business thoroughly, and has first-class City references. Call or address for two days No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—GERMAN PROTESTANT FIRST-class cook, thirty-two years old; neat and tidy; understands every branch of cooking perfectly; has three good City references; wages, $20. In charge of the Select Family Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

EMPLOYERS
Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with
DOMESTIC HELP
OF ALL NATIONALITIES AT
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., Near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; soups, game, &c.; capable of taking charge of any kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 154 West 26th-st. Ring the bell.

COOK.—A FIRST-RATE COOK, UNDERstanding French and English cooking, pastry, boning, larding, desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; bread and biscuits; best of City references. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all branches of cooking, pastries, jellies, and side dishes; City or country; private or public; City reference. Call at No. 206 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands her business in all branches of cooking, boning and larding, and dinner parties; best City references. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO girls, together, or separately; one as good cook, the other as chamber-maid; both thoroughly competent; excellent references. Apply at No. 117 West 24th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR General House-work.—Is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer; very willing and obliging, and has five years' references. Call or address No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—Two respectable Protestant girls together in a private family, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 320 East 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands boning, larding, soups, desserts, game, and all kinds French and English cooking. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is also one of the best cooks in the City; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; can do all kinds of French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has three years' City reference from former place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON—BY A VERY willing girl, a situation to cook, wash, and iron, or general house-work, in a private family; excellent City reference. Call at No. 280 6th-av, between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, thirty; is an excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker; country or City; best references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK IN a private family; no objection to some washing; can give first-rate City reference. Call at No. 230 West 16th-st., near 8th-av., on first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, TO COOK, wash, and iron in a small private family; best reference. Inquire for W. L., at Employment Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 549 7th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 217 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook; private family; will do coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 897 3d-av., corner 44th-st. Second bell.

COOK.—BY A GOOD NEAT AND TIDY GIRL, a situation in a small private family; would assist with the washing; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PLAIN COOK, TO wash and iron; has good references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH WOMAN, as experienced cook; good reference given. Apply at No. 114 West 18th-st. T. White's place.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS cook and to assist with coarse washing; excellent City reference. Call at No. 420 West 38th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A PROTESTANT young woman wishes a few engagements by the day as dress-maker; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; city references. Call for one week at No. 423 East 15th-st.

DRESSMAKER.—WILL GO OUT BY THE day or week; suits, dinner and evening dresses in the best style; $1 50 per day. Apply at No. 137 3d-av., near 14th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—AN EXPERT LADIES' hair-dresser solicits engagements by week or month; prices moderate; good hours. Call at No. 76 West 36th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as house-maid, competent to assist in any domestic work, or as waitress; excellent reference. Call in the shoe-store, No. 278 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman, lately landed; is desirous of getting in a good steady home at moderate wages; can wash and iron first class and do good plain cooking; has best recommendations from the old country. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY German girl, a situation in a small private family; has good references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly, fluting, polishing, &c.; best reference from first families. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; does up linens and fineries in superior style; excellent references. Call at No. 406 East 18th-st., near 1st-av., fancy-store.

LAUNDRESS.—A SWEDISH LAUNDRESS solicits gentlemen's and families' washing; good City reference; ironing and fluting done in the neatest style. Call at No. 345 West 26th-st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of linen fineries; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 312 East 33d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress solicits washing to do at home. Call at No. 227 West 42d-st., rear.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN OF MANY YEARS' experience; fully capable to take the entire charge of infants or growing children; first-class City reference, that will bear the strictest investigation. Inquire for M., at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF long experience and unexceptionable City references from parties who may be seen; is capable of taking charge of infants from their birth. Apply for E., at ODELL'S Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman; is very kind, attentive, and affectionate to children; can do good plain sewing well; will work for moderate wages in a kind family; will give good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and seamstress; fully competent; best reference; would prefer children out of arms, yet can bring up a baby on the bottle. Call at No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; no objection to do light chamber-work; is a good operator on machines. Call at No. 456 West 34th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS capable of taking charge of an infant; good reference. Apply at No. 315 East 37th-st., Room No. 11.

SEAMSTRESS, NURSE AND SEAMstress, or Chamber-maid.—By a highly respectable young woman; is a thorough seamstress; can cut and fit; operates on three machines; dress-maker, experienced nurse, kind to children, very pleasant and obliging to all; country or City; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, in a private family, as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would not object to wait on a lady. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 747 Lexington-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting, fitting, and operating on machine; is a thorough dress-maker, and has good references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMstress would like a few engagements by the day or week; can cut and make children's clothes, alter and repair neatly; terms moderate. Address Mrs. Page, Station H, for two days.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-maid.—By a respectable young girl as seamstress; can cut and fit, and has some knowledge of hair dressing; is obliging, and has good testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress; will assist with dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Apply at No. 53 West 35th-st., near 5th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROtestant waitress; understands her duties, and is a steady, good girl. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, Employment Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS first-class waitress in a private family; City or country; best reference. Call for two days at No. 331 East 21st-st.

WET NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW whose baby has just died, two months old, in a respectable family; can give reference. Apply at No. 204 6th-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

BUTLER.—AS BUTLER IN A PRIVATE family by a young man (native of England;) experienced in above capacity; good references. Call or address Mrs. Saunders' office, No. 49 3d-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, FIFteen months from England; is employed at present with a family on the Brooklyn Heights; leaving on account of the family going to Chicago; has a recommendation from a first-class family in England; will be found willing and obliging in any gentleman's family. Call or address O. C., No. 16 College-place, Brooklyn, in private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, capable young man, as coachman and groom, plain gardener, and generally useful man; is very neat, intelligent and respectful; tries to please; will be highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE man, aged thirty years, who is an excellent driver; in City or country; also a first-class groom; can keep carriage and harness in best order; will assist in gardening; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH COACHman; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is strictly temperate; has the best City and other testimonials. Address Coachman, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man; excellent groom, careful driver, and strictly sober; best of reference; country or City; can milk and do plain gardening. Address G. S., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A Protestant single man, fifty-six years of age; can milk, work in a garden, and generally useful, at low wages; very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, recently from Europe; is thoroughly competent for his duties, as his testimonials will prove; City reference; City or country; willing and obliging. Call or address J. H., No. 52 West 16th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman; Protestant; in this City; has undoubted testimonials from first-class families. Address William, *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, colored, as coachman; can produce the best City references from his last employer. Apply at stable, No. 39 West 44th-st.

FARMER OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER—General Housework—By a respectable Scotchman and wife, no children; can do plain gardening, care cattle and horses, drive, milk, do farmwork, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress; both temperate and industrious; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY A PROTESTANT OF FIRST-class abilities, a good situation; wife a first-class dairy woman; no incumbrances. Address J. M. D., Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOOTMAN AND GROOM.—BY A steady young man, lately from Europe, as above; unexceptional character, with City reference. Address E. L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in almost every particular; any person wishing the services of the same, and are willing to pay liberally, will find everything in connection satisfactory. Address X. Y. Z., Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN; MARRIED, two children; has been in this country eight years; is thoroughly competent in all departments of gardening; green-houses, graperies, &c.; has been five years in his present situation. Address K., care Peter Henderson & Co., No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, English, married; no family; references obtained on interview, or may be had of F. W. Hotchkiss, Esq., last employer. Address D. Boon, Elizabeth Post-office, New-Jersey.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE married man, one child; with cottage; is a good driver and groom; can also milk, do plain gardening, and general work about a place; good recommendation. Apply at 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN, OR COACHMAN AND ASsistant Gardener—By a temperate and respectable man, aged twenty-seven years; is a careful driver and good groom, an excellent milker, and perfectly willing to make himself useful; very good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man as first-class waiter in a private family; City or country; unexceptionable references from four to ten years from former employers. Address J. M., Box No. 21 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN a private family; thoroughly understands his business; two years' good reference. Call or address for two days, A. B., No. 137 West 50th-st.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS WAITER in a gentleman's family; good City recommendations. Address W. J., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRIStian Association requests merchants, bankers, manufacturers, and business men generally, who are in want of book-keepers, entry clerks, salesmen, office clerks, copyists, office boys, porters, &c., to make application to WILLIAM F. LEE, Chairman Employment Committee, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, NO. 40 NEW-BOWERY, NEW-YORK. }
C. COOK, Acting Superintendent.

OUR LAST SHOVELFULL OF COAL is nearly gone. Potatoes all gone. Clothing all gone. The severity of a long cold Winter is still upon us. Friends, Christian and humane, please send for relief of the poor children whatever may be convenient for you—coal, potatoes, clothing, or money.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS DAY.

ARTISTS

Represented in the collection of PAINTINGS belonging to WILLIAMS & EVERETT, which were SAVED FROM THE BOSTON FIRE, now on free exhibition at the SOMERVILLE GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., where they are to be sold by AUCTION on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 17th and 18th inst.

FOREIGN.

Bouguereau,
Bark,
Berangere,
Brillouin,
Bakalowicz,
Corot,
Courbet,
DeCominck,
DeVrint,
DeBuel,
DeNoter,
Dieffenbach,
Dupre, (Jules)
Daubigny,
Escosura,
Frere, (T.)
Hubner, (J.)
Kuwasseg,
Lambinet,
Lambert,
Lejeune,
Meyer V. Bremen,
Meisel,
Mall,
Meyer, (F.)
Perignon,
Reinhart.
Rousseau,
Roelofs,
Schreyer,
Troyon,
Tourney,
Tissot,
Toulmouch,
Tschaggeny,
Verboeckhoven,
Verschuur,
Worms,
Zamacois,
Zwengaur.

AMERICAN.

Bacon,
Bellows,
Brown,
Bierstadt,
Bricher,
Cass.
Colman, (S.)
Coleman,
Dunning,
Guy,
Gay,
Hinckley,
Hetzel.
Key,
Rambden,
Richards,
Sonntag,
Tait,
Weber.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART NOTICE.
AUCTION SALE.
150 SUPERB WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
Feb. 20th and 21st inst.
Now on exhibition at the auction-rooms of
EDWARD SCHENCK, No. 60 Liberty-st.
SALE ENTIRELY WITHOUT RESERVE.

The collection embraces a variety of genre, architectural, marine, and landscape subjects. Among the artists represented of the English, French, Italian, and American schools are:

T. C. Dibdin,
T. Rowbotham,
G. Drummond,
R. Laft,
G. Cruikshank,
C. Pearson,
John Faulkner, R. H. A.,
J. Dillon, R. H. A.,
William Craig,
E. C. Campbell,
Geo. Sharp,
A. Van Beest,
H. Simmons,
R. Parsons,
Kate Gray,
Henry Callow,
T. Abrahams,
Jules Rico,
R. Fay,
Bassani,
Hy. Waterman,
H. Applas,
L. Carte,
Chas. Laren,
W. Adams,
Geo. Richardson,
C. Percy,
Adolph Burnet,
A. Zimmerman,
A. Baurat,
W. Otto,
T. J. Brooks.

The whole will be sold at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 20 and 21, at 12 o'clock noon.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer,
No. 60 Liberty-st.

B. A. CLARK, Auctioneer.
SPECIAL AUCTION NOTICE.
B. A. CLARK & CO.,
at store No. 661 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
an immense stock of elegant SILVER-WARE and
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
AMOUNTING TO OVER $50,000,
commencing WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing daily till sold.

The stock is of the best manufacture, and ordered by Boston houses for holiday trade, but on account of the GREAT FIRE Nov. 9, are obliged to close this rich stock
BY AUCTION.

The stock consists in part of
150 tea sets, rich designs.
500 ice-pitchers.
400 dinner and breakfast casters.

Cake-baskets, fruit-stands, centre-pieces, salvers, goblets, mugs, vases, spoon-holders, forks and spoons, ivory-handled and silver-plated table-cutlery, &c., &c.

The stock is all warranted to be of the best quality, and from our best makers, such as
Meriden Britannia Co., Wilcox Silver Plate Co.,
Rogers Brothers, Reed & Barton,
B. A. Clark & Co., and others.

The goods will be on exhibition one day previous to sale.

The attention of the trade is called to this sale, as well as parties who wish to purchase for use. Sale positive, and without reserve.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office. Horse Auction Branch Nos. 110 to 114 East 13th st.

GREAT SALE OF IMPORTED TURKISH AND PERSIAN CARPETS AND RUGS, &c., &c.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell at auction on Feb. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st.

300 PERSIAN AND TURKISH CARPETS AND RUGS of elegant designs; Egyptian bucharis, camel's hair, African, for parlor, halls and chambers, all sizes, being one of the finest sales of the kind ever offered at auction. Now on exhibition.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer, sales-rooms No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade sts.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BRO.,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19,
At 10½ o'clock at the private residence No. 167 West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.
MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Handsome household furniture, Brussels, ingrain, and three-ply carpets, black-walnut parlor suite in striped reps, black-walnut etageres, centre and side tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, mattresses, window curtains and shades, chromos, engravings, vases, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (TUESDAY), Feb. 18, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, Malaga Raisins, Chestnuts, and Maccaroni.

At 11½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Valencia, Messina, and Palermo Oranges and Lemons, ex Italia, and can be seen on Pier 21 North River.

For account of whom it may concern, 100 kegs Grapes.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, late of the town of Newtown, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to S. V. BAGLEY, one of the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his place of business, at No. 3 Wall-st., in the City and County of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1873.—Dated September, 1872.

S. V. BAGLEY, }
JAMES GLASSFORD, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EBENEZER REED, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Barney, Butler & Parsons, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of February, 1873.

WM. H. LEONARD, }
GEO. W. PARSONS, } Executors.
ALMIRA M. REED, }
f11-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES L. BLISS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 16 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 9th day of December, 1872.

NORMAN D. SAMPSON, Attorney of
PATTY W. BLISS, Executrix.
d10-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DAVID WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.

DAVID WOLFE BRUCE,
DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
WILLIAM B. HOFFMAN,
d17-law6mTu Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VINCENT LE COMTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 366 West Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next.—Dated New-York, 17th day of December, 1872. MARGARET LE COMTE,
d17-law6mTu Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL WOLFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the Subscriber, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 56 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next. Dated, New-York, the 13th day of December, 1872.

ABRAHAM WOLFF, Executor.
d17-law6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CONROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 21 Vesey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1872.

MICHAEL J. O'CONNOR, Executor.
au27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS DUNN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 348 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1873.

f4-law6mTu* ANN DUNN, Executrix.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
R. R. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced par excellence.
Office and Salesroom, 1,234 Broadway,
between 28th and 29th sts.
The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS........$10,977,044 38

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR POSTAL CARDS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C. Jan. 22, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until THURSDAY, the 27th day of February, 1873, for furnishing United States Postal Cards for and during a period of four years, commencing on the first day of May, 1873.

SIZE AND QUALITY OF CARD.

The cards will be three by five and one-eighth (3x5⅛) inches in size, made from "bond paper" stock, (cotton and linen mixed,) tub-sized, the fibre beaten out long, worked together in a solid sheet without pasting, and suitably calendered on both sides for printing and writing in ink or pencil. The card-board must weigh six (6) pounds per thousand (1,000) cards, and each card, at the option of the Postmaster-General, must bear a water-mark from water-mark rolls to be furnished by the Government.

PRINTING, DIES, PLATES, &c.

The cards will be surface-printed on one side only, from hardened steel-plates made from a die the property of the Government. Two forms of plates for thirty-six (36) cards each will be furnished to the contractor, mounted to the height of ordinary printing type on metal blocks, spaced accurately, to cut the size of the cards, ready for the press; said plates to be kept in repair and renewed at the cost of the contractor.

The Department reserves the right to cause the design, die, rolls, plates, color, and water-mark of the card to be changed whenever the public interest may be subserved thereby; and to require, when necessary, new designs, dies, rolls, plates, colors, and water-marks, equal in every respect to those supplied by the Government, to be furnished within a reasonable time, at the contractor's cost, subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General. And it is expressly understood that all dies, rolls, plates, and water-mark rolls, made or used at any time during the existence of the contract, shall be the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered in good working order to the Postmaster-General, or his authorized agent, whenever demanded.

NUMBER OF CARDS FIRST YEAR.

The estimated number of cards required for the first year is one hundred million, (100,000,000,) but the contractor must furnish all that may be called for without reference to this estimate, be the same more or less.

BUILDING, SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

The cards will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor; and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar-proof safe, or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and said apartments and safe or vault shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department.

PACKING.

The cards must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, (25,) and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on; each box to contain not less than five hundred cards; the boxes to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manilla paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to Postmasters. When four thousand (4,000) or more cards are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, the pasteboard or straw boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron. Said cases and packages shall be addressed by the contractor under the direction of an agent of the Department. Wooden cases containing the cards to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing.

DELIVERY.

At the time the contract takes effect the contractor shall have on hand, ready for delivery, not less than five million (5,000,000) cards, and shall, from and after that date, deliver with all reasonable dispatch, packed, addressed, and labeled as aforesaid, such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the Post-office in the city or town where the contractor does business; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General; the cost of delivery, as well as all expenses of packing, water-proofing, storing, addressing, and labeling, to be paid by the contractor.

The Department shall have the right to require of the contractor, at the expiration of the contract, or at any time during its existence, to furnish an extra quantity of cards not exceeding a supply for three (3) months.

INSPECTION—AGENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

An agent of the Department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the cards, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the cards are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same, and whose duty it will be to require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room at the place of manufacture, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the United States.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number of cards manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled cards to be destroyed by the contractor in the presence of the agent of the Department.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same for each package in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the Department; together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the cards; also all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number of cards furnished, and stock on hand or in process of manufacture.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department cards inferior to the sample furnished to the bidder by the Department.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for cards actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD—AGREEMENT—BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement, in writing, with the Postmaster-General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster-General, bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000,) as a forfeiture, for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the General Appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States in any Court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that, if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish, to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General, within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SPECIMENS AND FORMS OF BID.

Specimens of the printed card and card-board, (without the water-mark, which is not yet completed,) together with blank forms for bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand cards, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Postal Cards," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION OFFICE, }
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS, }
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 15, 1873. }

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1873, for the transportation of Military, Indian and Government supplies during the year beginning July 1, 1873, and ending June 30, 1874.

These contracts embrace the movement of all Government supplies from New-Orleans to the Texas posts, their movements from points on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway to Forts Sill, Griffin and Richardson; also from the Texas Central Railway to the same posts, transfer of supplies from the coast to San Antonio, and thence to the frontier posts to Fort Brown, and thence to Ringgold Barracks and Fort McIntosh.

Full information, form of proposals, contracts, &c., can be obtained from the Post Quartermaster at Fort Brown, Texas; Austin, Texas; San Antonio, Texas; Forts Richardson, Texas, and Sill, Indian Territory; from the Quartermaster in New-Orleans, La.; New-York City, Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The usual condition in regard to Government bids will hold in this case.

By command of Brig.-Gen. C. C. AUGUR.
S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster, Major-General United States Army, Chief Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 11, 1873. }

PROPOSALS TO PURCHASE AND remove the United States monitor KEOKUK, sunk inside the main channel, near the south end of Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, will be received at this office until noon, on the 15th day of March next. For full particulars, apply in person or by letter to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE-works, No. 222 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SECOND HAND EDITION OF Kent's Commentaries. Address, stating price, &c., SILEX, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S
Exposition of
SPRING CARPETINGS.

We have now open an unusually large assortment, in
NEW DESIGNS and COLORINGS, of
Dutch and Smyrna Carpets,
In a great variety of sizes.
AUBUSSONS, AXMINSTERS & MOQUETTES,
In drawing-room sizes, and colored to match the new Upholstery Shadings.
ROYAL WILTONS,
Manufactured specially to order for dining-rooms, libraries, halls, and stairs.
English Body Brussels,
A splendid assortment in NEW PRIVATE PATTERNS.
Velvets and Tapestries,
Three-ply and Ingrains,
English and American Oil-Cloths,
And a full stock of
Druggets, Rugs, Mats, &c., &c.,
ALL AT
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

HOTELS
AND
Steamboats
CARPETED AND UPHOLSTERED
In the best manner and on the most favorable terms by
Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway, corner 19th-st.,
NEW-YORK.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.
Have just received
several cases of
PLAIN SILKS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES,
at much below the usual prices.
FANCY STRIPE SILKS,
made expressly for us.
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS,
at $2 50, worth $3 50, a yard.
A full line of
BLACK GRENADINE HERNANI of the best
French manufacture.
FRENCH PERCALE in new and choice designs.
ENGLISH PRINTS,
a great variety of new patterns.
NO. 48 EAST 14TH-ST.,
in Union-square.

LADIES—NOW IS THE TIME TO REVIEW your wardrobes and see what soiled or faded dresses you may have to be dyed and printed in exquisite colors and patterns, such as are seen at No. 1,193 Broadway and No. 466 8th-av.
H. BONGRAND & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SARAH R. MERRILL, plaintiff, against ROBERT DODGE MERRILL, defendant.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Jan. 2, 1873.

WM. M. HOES, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 237 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, this 13th day of January, 1873.

WM. M. HOES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja14-law6wTu*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, County of New-York.—PETER GOELET against EDGAR J. DAY, Richard J. Clarke, Frederick Brandeis.—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 18, 1872.

ROBERT GOELET, Jr., Attorney for Plaintiff,
No. 30 Nassau-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 20th day of December, 1872. ROBERT GOELET, Jr.,
ja21-law6wTu* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SAMUEL J. OAKLEY against LABAN G. RUSSELL.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not Ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 69 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest from the 19th day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Dec. 30, 1872.

SCUDDER & CARTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint herein was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall, in said City.—Dated Jan. 27, 1873. SCUDDER & CARTER,
ja28-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York—ELLEN DALE, plaintiff, against ROBERT S. DALE, defendant.—Summons for relief.—[By publication.]—(Com. filed.)—To Robert S. Dale, defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 128 Nassau-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 2, 1873.

GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City, on the 5th day of February, 1873.

GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f11-law10wTu

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL BISSICKS, Plaintiff, against ALEXANDER McKENZIE, Defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 233 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and fifty-two dollars, with interest from the 1st of September, 1861, besides the cost of this action.—Dated Jan. 13, 1873.

H. BREWSTER, Plaintiff's Attorney.
a14-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-York.—HENRY NEUSTADTER, plaintiff, against JOHN C. THOMPSON, MARY L. TIFFANY, FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK OF HARLEM, defendants.—To the defendants above named.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the County of New-York on the 30th day of November, 1872, against you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 150 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the twenty days aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. Dated New-York, Nov. 30, 1872.

SAM'L RIKER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja28-law6wTu

LAW CLERK.—WANTED, A CLERKSHIP in a law-office, by a young man admitted to the bar, and thoroughly acquainted with practice and the drawing of pleadings. Address EDWARD COURTENEY, Room No. 15, No. 38 Liberty-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE se placer comme femme de chambre, ou bonne d'enfants; peut coudre à la machine. No. 621 6th-av., 1er floor, Bureau Français.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 18, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Kate Rogers.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Pateman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUGHING IT—Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Fawcett, Mrs. John Wood.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WILL O' THE WISP—Mr. Charles Abbott.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

STEINWAY HALL.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT—Mrs. P. D. Gulager, Mrs. S. B. Hershey, Mr. W. S. Leggat.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each club.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Mr. JOHN KELLY and Mr. T. DUNLOP, of the Controller's office, now hold daily consultations with Police Commissioners MANIERRE and BOSWORTH, and MANIERRE is also closeted with the Mayor nearly every day. Now, is this a "Ring"? It is well known that active opposition will be made to the removal of the present Police Commissioners. The "Liberal Republicans" and Democrats desire to keep them where they are. Much of the opposition to the present charter will proceed from these factions. We yesterday published the measure in full, and also a synopsis of it, for the benefit of the general reader. Reading a charter is not very lively work, perhaps, but it is very necessary, and we hope that at least the abstract of it which we gave was carefully studied. Some of the papers denounced the charter before they had read a line of it. Criticism of that kind is not worth much. All reasonable objections ought to be heard, and we shall gladly open our columns for the reception of them.

The commission appointed by Gov. HOFFMAN in August last, to inquire into the management of Bloomingdale and other lunatic asylums, has made its report. It has come to the conclusion that while these asylums should be placed under efficient supervision, and while there has been "laxity" in the direction of Bloomingdale, yet that the charges brought by the *Tribune* against that particular institution are unfounded. Here, then, is another opportunity for one of those libel suits in which the managers of the journal in question profess to take so much delight.

The "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" is one of the most useful of all the charitable institutions in New-York. Its managers devote a great deal of time to the work of reaching the really deserving classes, and they seldom come before the public to solicit contributions. Now, however, they are compelled to make an appeal for help. The Winter, as we all know, has been a very hard one; out-door labor has been much restricted, and there has been much sickness in all parts of the City. The funds of the association are completely exhausted by the demands made upon it for relief, and now the managers inform the public that "thousands of the usually self-supporting, both male and female, are brought to absolute destitution, and must be relieved by charity or perish." The society has at this moment upon its books 6,771 families, numbering 25,084 persons. "They are mostly worthy mechanics, laborers, clerks, widows," and other persons well deserving of assistance. The sum of $20,000 is absolutely necessary to enable the association to go on with its work. It can be easily raised in a week if the public will come forward, as they are ever ready to do in a good cause. If the money is *not* subscribed, the distribution of relief must cease at once, and thousands will be thrown into a state of actual starvation. We earnestly appeal to our readers for contributions, and request that they be sent, not to this office, but to BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-street, or to ROBERT B. MINTURN, No. 78 South-street, or to R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible-house, Astor-place. The Vice-Presidents of the society are WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, JOHN C. GREEN, HORATIO ALLEN, and JAMES LENOX.

It is quite evident that a storm is brewing in Connecticut over the question who shall be the successor of Mr. BUCKINGHAM in the United States Senate. Among the candidates already talked of is Gen. HAWLEY, of Hartford—"Mr. JOE HAWLEY," as the New-Haven *Journal* calls him. This paper evidently means to make a bitter fight against Mr. HAWLEY. It accuses him of bad faith, and of using his newspaper for the purpose of injuring his political rivals. "The chief end of 'Connecticut politics,'" says the *Journal*, "in the sight of the *Courant* and its echoes, was the investiture of HAWLEY with the Senatorial robes; and whoever laid a straw in the way of that must be a rascal and a robber." We have no desire to take part in this interesting quarrel, but it evidently promises to make Connecticut politics lively when the contest really begins. But the fight is a long way off yet.

The movement for rapid transit in Brooklyn progresses rapidly. The stock of the Steam Transit Company of that city is all taken and the books closed. The charter of the company is very liberal, allowing elevated or underground roads throughout the city, and surface roads anywhere in Kings County. The company contains some very energetic men, and we shall be disappointed if the enterprise is not rapidly pushed forward.

It must be admitted that the work of the Street-cleaning Bureau has not been an easy one this Winter. No sooner is one fall of snow got rid of than another comes, and thus the task of keeping the streets clean becomes not only a difficult, but a very discouraging one. Nevertheless, we really must call upon the managers of the work to try to make the principal thoroughfares at least passable. Nassau-street is in a plight which defies description, and so are all the streets leading out of it. Broadway is bad enough, but we must admit that we see men at work upon it every night. Fifth-avenue, especially above Forty-fifth-street, urgently calls for attention. It has been utterly neglected, and every day one may see carriages broken down and valuable horses disabled. You might as well try to drive over a chain of mountains as over some parts of Fifth-avenue. If the heads of the bureau are discouraged, let them remember that they have probably got through the worst part of their task, and now let them see what they can do for the people once more. The thoroughfares we have named are so crowded with traffic that we hope they will receive early attention.

Shall Senator Caldwell be Expelled?

This is the question which is really presented by the report of Senator MORTON made to the United States Senate yesterday. The committee of which Mr. MORTON is chairman submits a resolution that Mr. CALDWELL was not legally elected; but a resolution such as that by no means goes to the root of the matter. There is no doubt left by the report of the committee that CALDWELL was corrupt in act and intent. He made a bargain for the withdrawal of a rival candidate, which the committee justly regards as a bargain for the purchase of the votes of his rival's friends in the Legislature. Under a similar cloak, he provided money, which was used, according to the committee, to purchase votes. His partner and chief agent in the canvass was one of a committee who had a daily meeting to consult as to the price of votes, and the progress made in purchasing them—a sort of vote-brokers' exchange. One of the active members of this committee swears he was instructed by CALDWELL to send members of the Legislature who wanted to sell their votes to him (CALDWELL) or to his partner. Other witnesses swear that CALDWELL admitted that he bought certain specified votes at prices named. It is also proved that the sum of $60,000 was drawn in a manner which makes it probable that the money was used to secure CALDWELL's election, while several witnesses testify that the Senator himself rated his expenses as high as $60,000.

Under these circumstances the committee recommends that the election be declared void. It is open to the Senate to do this or to expel CALDWELL. Why the committee suggests the former and not the latter course, we cannot imagine. Is it to save CALDWELL disgrace? That may be inferred from the fact that the committee says the Senator was a "novice" in politics, and "in the hands" of men who encouraged him in the belief that Senatorial elections in Kansas were carried by the use of money. This is curious reasoning. Is it only by experience that a man discovers that corruption is infamous? Is a man's conscience ever "in the hands" of any one but himself? If a wealthy scoundrel is persuaded by other scoundrels that Senatorial elections are carried by the use of money, is he, therefore, justified in using money to carry his own?

The committee seems to forget that if the Senate refrains from expelling CALDWELL to save him disgrace, it takes on itself a disgrace as great as his. If there is any sound reason in law for preferring to declare the seat of CALDWELL empty, instead of expelling its corrupt occupant, the committee has failed to point it out. Unless such a reason can be shown to the Senate, we hope that Mr. CALDWELL will be promptly turned out of doors.

Concealed Weapons—The Pistol.

Notwithstanding the manifest change in public feeling as to the necessity of strong measures of repression for crimes of violence, the work of assassination goes on. Almost as often as once in every twenty-four hours some man puts another to violent death, or does his best to add one more to our slaughter-heap. The weapon used is generally the pistol, the knife very rarely coming into play. We have before called attention to this fact, pointing out at the same time that the frequency of murder by shooting is in a great measure due to the too common custom of carrying a pistol concealed upon the person. At the same time we made a wondering allusion to a common understanding or supposition that the pistol is not included in the terms of the statute against carrying concealed weapons. As shooting with intent to kill has been kept up with so much spirit since the date of our remarks, we have thought it worth while to look up the statute in question, and we find it so very remarkable a specimen of legislation that we give it here for the benefit of our readers. It was passed April 20, 1866:

1. Every person who shall within this State use, or attempt to use, or, with intent to use against any other person, shall knowingly and secretly conceal on his person, or with like intent shall willfully and furtively possess any instrument or weapon of the kind commonly known as slung-shot, billy, sand-club, or metal knuckles, and any dirk or dagger, (not contained as a blade of a pocket knife,) or sword-cane, or air-gun, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison, or penitentiary, or county jail, for a term not more than one year, or by a fine not exceeding $500, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

2. The having possession of any of the weapons mentioned in the first section of this act, by any other than a public officer, willfully and secretly concealed on the person, or knowingly and furtively carried thereon, shall be presumptive evidence of so concealing and possessing or carrying the same with the intent to use the same in violation of the provisions of this act.

3. Chapter 278 of the laws of 1849 is hereby repealed; but this repeal shall in nowise affect offenses heretofore committed under that chapter, or any proceedings now pending thereunder.

4. This act shall take effect immediately.

If this law had been framed to suit the convenience of those gentlemen and ladies who have the habit of removing inconvenient or unpleasant people by shooting them "on sight," it could not have been better adapted to its purpose. With painful and curiously recondite particularity, it not only forbids the carrying of concealed slung-shots and billies, dirks and sword-canes, but it denies to the quiet and peace-loving citizen those luxuries, known of course to all of us, and carried by most of us as we carry our umbrella, and called sand-clubs and metal knuckles; and we are even forbidden to carry daggers, unless, indeed, we can fold them up as blades in our pocket-knives, which, as most of us do carry an instrument of that kind with a spring-set back, (only, however, for the purpose of cutting our paper or picking our teeth,) does not amount to a very severe deprivation in the way of cold steel. But that rare and almost unknown weapon, the pistol, which is sometimes made with revolving barrels or chambers, enabling a man to fire six shots in as many seconds, was altogether beyond the ken of the framers of this law. They doubtless thought of it as a curiosity to be preserved under a glass case in the armories of the collectors of fire-arms, and never to be disturbed for so gross and common a purpose as being loaded by one human creature, with powder and ball, to be shot into another. They deemed it necessary to make it felony for any citizen of New-York to go about with an air-gun concealed upon his person. Did any one of our readers ever even see an air-gun? But pistols and pocket-knives, (particularly if the latter contained daggers,) were exempt from their condemnation. We wonder that they did not forbid the concealment of "any" arquebuse, hackbut, fire-lock, culver, Mons Meg, or Swamp Angel upon the persons of New-York citizens. As well these as any air-gun; and to omit these *and* the pistol, is well worthy of the legislation that could interdict concealed air-guns.

The apparently careful exclusion of the pistol from the inhibition of this law is unaccountable, except on the supposition that it would be resented by the constituency which also resents the closing of drinking-bars on Sunday; and it is a grave error which ought to be corrected with all convenient speed. The Constitution of the United States secures to every citizen the right to carry arms, but not to carry them concealed. Any man may go to business, if he likes, daily, with a cavalry sabre at his side and a breech-loading rifle over his shoulder; and any woman who is in doubt as to the sincerity of her lover's intentions may receive him at trysting time with a revolver in her girdle. If people will only show their arms, we shall know what we may expect from them. It is the concealment and the sudden production of the weapon which so facilitates murder.

But in other respects that statute is a fine example of the thoroughly incompetent and slipshod way in which most of our recent laws are worded. Its language is simply ridiculous, both as to construction and the sense in which the words are used. The former is so confused and inconsequent that a certain determination of its meaning is difficult, and might be made the occasion of protracted argument; and words are heaped together in it with an attempt to imitate the antiquated style of verbiage that characterizes ancient statutes, but without that precision of meaning which generally marks the work of the old law-makers. The whole statute is a monstrous blunder; and is, both in its design and its wording, a characteristic example of the style, at once clumsy, loose, and pretentious, in which too many of our State laws have of late years been drawn up.

Appeals in Murder Cases.

A bill has been prepared by Recorder HACKETT, and submitted to the Legislature, designed to put an end to the delay in murder cases caused by repeated appeals. We do not pretend to judge of the technical effect of all its provisions, but its object is one of prime importance, and the general method proposed appears to be an effective one. The author of the bill has certainly had experience enough to entitle his suggestions to consideration.

Delays in murder trials arise mainly from two sources—from the number of causes for which a new trial may be granted, and from the facility for obtaining a stay of proceedings, and an appeal, first to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and then to the Court of Appeals, for the avowed purpose of correcting errors of law committed in the original trial. The bill we have referred to aims to do away with all unreasonable delay from both these sources. As to a new trial, it forbids the entertainment of a motion for one, except for misconduct by a petit juror upon the first trial, such misconduct to be proven in open court, on testimony being heard for or against. As to appeals, the bill proposes that none shall be granted in any case arising in this City, except by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this District, or by one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. The bill of exceptions must be settled within ten days after the conviction; the writ of error is returnable within ten days, and directly to the Court of Appeals; it must be heard and decided in that event, in capital cases, within ten days after the District-Attorney applies for a hearing; and if the decision is adverse to the prisoner who appeals, the lower court is given the authority to resentence. The bill should be carefully considered in all its details, and great care should be taken to make it comprehensive as well as clear. Confusion is, of all things, to be avoided as tending to prevent, rather than promote, a prompt execution of the law.

But the bill is plainly in the right direction. Our laws are made now in the interest of the criminal. The presumption is everywhere in his favor. The necessity for certainty and rapidity in the trial of capital cases is utterly ignored by the law. It thus defeats itself. It does not deter, it actually encourages, crime. Its tenderness for the life of the prisoner is, in effect, the most relentless and inevitable cruelty to the rest of the community, and a source of danger to their lives. A state of things—well enough in the days when the courts were the instruments of more or less arbitrary power, and all changes in the law were made by the representatives of the public to protect themselves against governmental persecution—has come to protect law-breakers and operates most injuriously against all who respect the law.

A Fresh Saint.

The astonishing statement is made by the Vienna *New Free Press* that it is the intention of the Pope to canonize as a martyr MARY, Queen of Scots. There is no qualification or doubt expressed in connection with the announcement; our Austrian contemporary sets it forth as a settled fact; and the purpose and the propriety of the act will, consequently, become the subject of wide discussion. Mr. FROUDE and his opponents will probably plunge afresh into their intermitted controversy. The Silver Casket, no less famous and mischievous than the Box of Pandora, will again be brought on the carpet and eloquently wrangled over. The theological journals will once more buckle on their armor, and prepare to do battle in an issue than which none has ever so curiously combined opposing elements of religion, chivalry, and politics. Grim BOTHWELL and frivolous DARNLEY will once more be exhumed, and the shame or credit newly assigned for the memerable abduction and the ghastly catastrophe in the Kirk of Field. The splendors and the crimes of old Holyrood, the devotion of GEORGE DOUGLAS, the infamy of PARIS, the ambition of MURRAY, and the cruelty of ELIZABETH—with all the other names and associations linked with that romantic career, which began in sunny France to end on the scaffold at Fotheringay, will, for the hundredth time, be canvassed and reviewed; and, no doubt, with the usual result of leaving most parties to the debate in precisely the same mind as when they approached it.

Without purposing at this time to add to the literature of the controversy, we may yet be permitted to say that there appears to us some slight flavor of incongruity in adding MARY of Scotland to the calendar that bears the names of the Marys of Nazareth and of Bethany. The association with St. Stephen or Polycarp may seem more fitting, or even that with the English protomartyr, St. Alban; but why she who was adored of CHASTELARD and sung of SWINBURNE, should swell the feminine side of the aureole category it is less easy either to see or to tolerate. It is also to be observed that Popes have commonly selected times when they themselves were exceptionally strong to make saints of questionable characters. If, then, the proposed action imputed to the Holy Father should be really taken, it will imply an estimate of his present position on the part of PIO NONO strangely at variance with the current of opinion among the more intelligent portion of mankind. Perhaps, however, the canonization of the beautiful, if erring, Scottish Queen is to be taken as the index of a new policy, designed to pluck strength out of weakness and safety out of danger. A few more of the famous torturers of the Inquisition, or possibly of the gentlemen who figured on the winning side on the most renowned day of St. Bartholomew, may next be raised among the saintly throng, the nimbus may gracefully encircle the head of MARY's "bloody" namesake of England, and a fresh incentive to holy rage and fidelity to the Church be inculcated by the sanctification of ALVA. Such marks of an uncompromising spirit, and one so well adapted to the age, would certainly not be vouchsafed in vain, and of their wisdom some, at least, would have no doubt. We have at present no criticism to submit on the policy thus shadowed forth, and no suggestion to offer, except, indeed, that if MARY is to be made a saint, we really think it would be no more than fair to make one of poor RIZZIO also. He was certainly a good son of the Church, and he at all events did not write letters to the great Emperor on the night before his death, imploring bitter vengeance on those whom, the next day at the scaffold, he sweetly blessed and forgave.

Naval Construction.

The demand for iron ships appears to grow in favor as the discussion of the subject progresses. There can be little doubt of the expediency of using the metallic hull for all naval vessels, and experience has served to popularize beyond all expectation its use for the great steam lines of commerce. It is, however, by no means certain that the day of wooden ships has entirely passed away, as some of our ablest naval architects affirm, but it has unquestionably been reduced to an almost total eclipse. The well-understood advantages of iron over wood in naval construction are strength, safety, and durability, to which may be added less weight of hull and increased facilities for finer lines in the model. These conditions, it is needless to suggest, answer every demand of economy and efficiency, and are now universally demanded.

The uniform experience of all navies indicates very conclusively the superiority of iron ships. The effective vessels of war belonging to the royal navy of Great Britain are, almost without an exception, iron steamers; and many of them, though ten or twelve years old, have scarcely ever needed repairs. The iron hulls of our monitors are said to be still in a good state of preservation, while many of our comparatively new wooden vessels, *e. g.*, the *Monadnock*, *Terror*, *Nantasket*, and others, have been condemned as beyond repairs. It is known that many iron vessels, over twenty years old, are still afloat and doing service, but no such history can be given of the ordinary wooden hull. Only a few days ago a wooden vessel, put on the ways for leaking badly, was found to have been as free from rotten timbers as the day she was launched; but the cinders and scoriae, falling from her furnaces between the timbers under the engines, and kept in motion by the rolling of the vessel, had worn grooves and gashes in the bottom or outside planking, which had nearly cut her in two.

But, notwithstanding the manifest advantages of the iron hull, it does not follow that the wooden hull should be totally abandoned. It has been very well said that it was well known in the old days, before steam-ships were invented, that if a frigate was caught by a line-of-battle ship the frigate must surrender or sink, but no one argued that frigates should not be built. The fast, unarmored ship, with one or two big guns, may prove a match even for an iron-clad, and the furor for the iron-clad is abating. There is a limit, quickly reached, as the loss of the *Captain* proved, when the armor in which a war vessel goes to sea becomes as dangerous to her as the guns of an enemy. The incapacity and non-seagoing qualities of the thickly-plated ship must always seriously forbid the exercise of that "discretion which is the better part of valor," and put her beyond hope of escape from overwhelming odds. Moreover, the experiments with the Campbell and Fraser guns show that no armor which any ship can safely carry is impervious to the tremendous missiles of naval warfare. The best constructors contend that, if a ship is to keep the sea and be quick and effective in her offensive movements, she must not be covered with iron thicker than twelve inches. But it is well known that twelve-inch iron can be easily penetrated at short range, and even the fifteen-inch plates of the most heavily-armored British war steamer are said to be by no means invulnerable.

It is the belief of some far-sighted and sagacious engineers that the wooden ship has yet a useful career before it. The entire rejection of the old material, which has borne so often the brunt of battle and outridden the fury of the tempest, would appear far from wise; and the conservative policy may well be studied in the new reforms in naval construction now contemplated by naval authorities.

MINOR TOPICS.

One of the most fatal of operatic performances was recently given at the Scala Theatre, in Milan. In the course of the representation, a member of the orchestra went raving mad, a supernumerary fell down dead in an apoplectic fit, a ballet-girl set her dress on fire, and was dangerously burned, and a costumier fell down a flight of stairs in the rear of the stage, and broke her leg. With the usual inefficiency of the European news collector, the person who furnished the Press with the facts above stated, did not mention the name of the opera, nor its effect upon the audience. It is reasonable, however, to suppose that a representation which drove fiddlers crazy, sent supernumeraries into apoplectic fits, and broke and burned the legs of ballet-girls and costumiers, must have had even worse consequences on the audience. It would be interesting to know the name of the composer of this fatal work. It is not impossible that he is a retired negro-minstrel, who has set an original comedy of contemporaneous human interest to music. If so, the deadly consequences of the Milan representation would be easily understood.

Not very long since, in commenting upon the want of scientific enterprise shown by a person who killed himself by drinking a quart of whisky at one draught, we suggested that hereafter persons about to make beasts of themselves by drinking for a wager should, instead, advance the cause of science by ascertaining how much boarding-house hash or railway restaurant coffee a man can consume and live. Mark how the suggestive bread, which the true philanthropist casts upon the current of the Press, returns to him after a greater or less length of time! Last week an enterprising German person, acting upon the suggestion of THE TIMES, ate thirty pretzels in twenty minutes and thirty seconds, and still survives to demonstrate their comparative harmlessness. Now, had that man pursued the old-fashioned plan of drinking a quart of whisky, his death would have been the only advantage which society would have gained from his labors. As it is, he has proved that the uninterrupted eating of thirty consecutive pretzels is not necessarily fatal—a feat that ought to win for him the warmest gratitude of German bakers throughout the country.

The wanton persistency of snow-storms, and the wholly undesirable cold of the present season, has stimulated an inventive Yankee to devise a plan for the future warming of New-York and its vicinity. He suggests that we could get the better of the cold weather by inducing the Gulf stream to flow nearer the land, and to impinge upon the Long Island shore in the vicinity of the entrance to our harbor. After striking Rockaway or Fire Island beach, it would naturally be deflected eastward along the coast of Long Island, and would thus be an assistance to outward bound European steamers, while inward bound vessels, by coming through the Sound and Hell Gate, would escape its influence. It is hardly necessary to oppose this scheme, until the inventor has mentioned how he proposes to bend the Gulf Stream to his will. It must be said, however, that the scheme has very much the look of an effort to improve the value of the Long Island sand banks. This pretended philanthropist may have purchased all the coast line of the south side of Long Island, with the view of warming it up with the Gulf stream, and then selling it out at a large profit to prospective sugar-planters.

It is pleasant to hear that a pension has been promptly granted to Mrs. KNOWLES, the wife of Capt. KNOWLES, "in recognition of the heroic conduct of her husband on the occasion of the loss of the *Northfleet*." This pension is on the civil list, but Mrs. KNOWLES will benefit further by large individual subscriptions, to which, by last accounts, additions were daily being made. In relation to the *Northfleet*, it has been discovered that the *Murillo* steamer was the vessel that caused the mischief, and she has been libeled for damages at Cadiz, and suits begun against her owners at London. Meanwhile, the Captain and his officers are prisoners on board a man-of-war. The *Northfleet* lies with her upper works out of water, and a day or two after the calamity, another ship, the American clipper *Imogene*, bound for New-York, ran into the wreck at night, and suffered and bestowed some damage, unattended, fortunately, with loss of life. Another illustration of the adage that misfortunes seldom come singly.

To pass from the frying-pan to the fire is usually considered to be an act which does not show the intelligent caution which should characterize all radical reforms. The Philadelphians have recently been guilty of a somewhat similar rash course of conduct. They objected to the screech of the steam whistles with which workmen employed in manufactories were called together, and obtained a judicial decree forbidding steam whistles to be used within the city's limits. Unfortunately, they did not comprehend the depraved ingenuity of which the Philadelphia manufacturer is capable. Deprived of his steam whistle, he immediately revenged himself by employing gigantic gongs, capable of being heard at the distance of two miles. The consequence is that the Philadelphian is daily deafened by a prolonged uproar that is infinitely worse than the scream of the abolished steam whistle, while he is afraid to deprive the manufacturers of their gongs lest a noisier calamity come upon him.

We have an authentic statement of the recent misconduct of the ghostly small boy of Newburyport, Mass. The schoolmistress whom he irritates by obnoxious noises has written a letter describing her unavailing efforts to catch and punish him. Not content with intruding himself into the school-room, and flattening his aggravating nose against the window-panes, he has actually demoralized the dust-pan and brushes of the school-house, so that they now take part in his reprehensible orgies. Not many days ago, as the schoolmistress asserts, the door connecting the school-room with the "brush-room" was opened, and a procession of brushes, headed by the dust-pan, entered the school. The latter assumed an easy position lounging against the wall, while the former fell upon and violently beat an unoffending small boy. It is quite clear that this state of things ought not to be permitted. Are there no selectmen in Newburyport to punish these riotous brushes, and no deacons to exorcise the spectral and malignant small boy?

Sealskins are very nice things, especially in a Winter such as this has been, but it is to be feared that not many of their fair wearers know of how much suffering the acquisition of their warm and becoming coats has been the cause. It is said that there are thirty-six vessels, from Scotland chiefly, which go for seals to the Island of Jan Mayan, latitude 73° north, and that they always go at the season when the young seals are most abundant. The reason is that the little creatures are left by the mothers, who go in search of food, and the harpooners lie in wait near the groups of young, knowing the old ones will return to them. When they do so, a regular scene of butchery takes place, and the little seals, whose skins are not worth taking, are left to starve to death. Their cries, under these circumstances, are described as heart-rending, being almost undistinguishable from those of infants. We are glad to see that that humane gentleman, and well-known naturalist, Mr. FRANK BUCKLAND, is agitating busily for an international treaty to secure a time of rest and immunity from attack for the seals while they are rearing their young. There is a selfish argument in favor of such a treaty, as well as a humane one; since the barbarous custom now in practice would be sure, sooner or later, to bring these useful and harmless animals to extermination.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Owing to the illness of Miss Clara Morris, the part of *Alixe* was intrusted on Saturday, at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, to Miss Sara Jewett, a young lady who has only this season entered upon the profession of the stage. It is only simple justice to record for Miss Jewett an unexpected measure of prosperity in her critical undertaking. For so young an artist to attempt a character of such prominence and difficulty would be, under any circumstances, a nervous and arduous thing. To attempt it immediately after a lady who has made a splendid success in the piece, and while it is yet running, with that success still fresh in the minds and on the tongues of the public, is more serious still. Again, the estimates of even the cleverest of novices and their friends as to what they could do if they "only had a chance," are commonly regarded by the initiated with an incredulity which is justified by experience. But it is the unexpected that always happens, and we are quite sure that the merit of Miss Jewett's performance on Saturday was a surprise to the judges of art among her audience. Miss Jewett played *Alixe* with sweetness and pathos; with delicacy of appreciation; with an individuality, and even an original force, avoiding anything like a servile copy, yet making no undue strain at novelty, creditable to her taste and feeling, and with a freshness of suggestion at times, especially in depicting her devotion to, and trust in, her mother, which must be called rich in artistic promise. We have seldom seen so hazardous an essay so fairly justified by its results, and congratulate Miss Jewett on her well-earned good fortune. We must not forget, meanwhile, also to congratulate both Miss Morris and the public on the recovery of the latter lady, and to say that she has resumed her nightly performance of *Alixe* at the Fifth-avenue Theatre.

PANTOMIME AT THE OLYMPIC.

The new reign of pantomime was inaugurated at the Olympic Theatre, last evening, amid circumstances of the most cheering kind. In other words, an immense audience was assembled to welcome Mr. G. L. Fox to the scene of many kindred triumphs, and merriment prevailed unbroken from the outset to the close of the entertainment. The pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty," and its rehearsal at the Olympic Theatre, are subjects which have been written of so often that it is not necessary at present to deal with them at length. It is impossible to imagine a more animated or a funnier *Clown* than the one Mr. Fox portrays, and nobody can hope to see a general representation of greater variety and brilliancy than that in which he is prominent. Mr. Fox's comicalities would suffice to insure two hours of continuous mirth—and an article more difficult to obtain we cannot just now think of—but the management has not been content with the efforts of the most amusing of pantomimists, and has once more secured the services of the Martens Family, of the very clever [illegible] known as the Nelson Family, and of a [illegible] of Russian singers. As we have [illegible] a performance of exceptional attractiveness [illegible] the result. That its merits are recognized was made clear by last night's experience. Mr. Fox's reception was of the heartiest description, and the outbursts of laughter and applause at after-stages of the evening were fairly too numerous to mention. "Humpty Dumpty" seems to have entered upon a fresh run. It will be repeated nightly, and at matinées occurring on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, until further notice.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

"A Glance at New-York in 1848" was reproduced at Wood's Museum, last evening, with Mr. F. S. Chanfrau in his original character of *Mose*, a city fireman. Mr. Chanfrau has personated the still-remembered volunteer many hundred, if not many thousand times, and his performance has the merit of fidelity to the actor's model, as well as an elaborateness which only a personation equally familiar to an artist can possess. The quality last cited is at present, of course, the best recommendation for Mr. Chanfrau's work. To the audiences at Wood's the piece is made acceptable still by its highly sensational coloring. "A Glance at New-York in 1848" is suitably illustrated by Mr. Thompson's new scenery; and the members of the company surrounding the principal artist are quite equal to their respective tasks. The stage-manager is to be reminded, however, that steam fire-engines were not in use at the period of the action of the drama.

MISS ETHEL.

Miss Agnes Ethel, on account of severe illness, will not appear in "Agnes," with the Union-square Theatre Company, at the Park Theatre, in Brooklyn. The company, however, will continue to act there throughout the week.

ALBANY.

The Management of the State Lunatic Asylums—Business in the Assembly—The New-York Charter.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Gov. DIX transmitted to the Senate this evening the report of the commission appointed by Gov. Hoffman, in August last, to investigate the management of the various lunatic asylums of the State, and particularly Bloomingdale. The commission consisted of Attorney-General Barlow, Dr. M. B. Anderson, President of Rochester University, and Thomas Hun, of Albany. Their report is general in its nature, and does not go into particulars in regard to any institution visited by them. They agree in the urgent necessity of placing all lunatic asylums under official supervision, and as regards the Bloomingdale Asylum, they are of opinion that the charges made in the public prints against it are unfounded, though they think there has been culpable laxity in the management of the institution during the past Summer. The Commissioners believe that there is little danger of sane persons being confined in asylums. They have failed to find any such in those visited by them. Mr. Barlow and Dr. Anderson are of opinion that a supervising officer, to be nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, should have full power to visit all lunatic asylums of the State, and to examine and report upon them. They have drawn a bill providing for the appointment, and giving such officer the proper powers and requisite authority, and the Governor transmits this to the Senate with the report.

Another message from the Governor was received relating to the two statues of eminent men of this State to be furnished to the National Capitol. He suggests that the statue of Clinton, now being designed, be executed in bronze instead of marble, as being a more durable material, and that the subject of the second statue be Robert Livingston.

The bill creating a Board of Emigration for New-York was disposed of in Committee of the Whole without amendment, and reported to the Senate for passage. The Rensselaer Police bill was moved, but this bill involves the same questions as does that for New-York, and Senator Johnson wouldn't allow it to be passed, threatening to move a call of the House if it were not simply progressed. The other business done during the session was mainly on local bills.

In the Assembly matters were unusually uninteresting. Mr. McGuire, Democrat, of Schuyler, introduced an elongated string of whereases and resolutions, reciting the frightful corruption in the National Administration as shown in the Credit Mobilier investigation; but before they were read through, on motion of Mr. Lincoln it was ordered that they lie on the table and be printed. Mr. Husted offered a series of concurrent resolutions calling upon Spain, as a republic, to emancipate the slaves in Cuba and recognize the independence of the island, which were laid over under the rules. The most important resolutions were those offered by Mr. Babcock, directing the Attorney-General to bring suit to recover the amount of dividends paid upon fraudulent overissues of Erie stock, which also went over under the rules being concurrent. In the Committee of the Whole several bills were progressed, but none of them were of any general interest.

There is no indication yet of the temper of the Legislature in reference to the debatable points in the New-York charter. The bill was only found upon the files this evening by the few members who have returned, and time has not yet been had for its critical examination. So far as opinions have been expressed, they are favorable to the bill as a whole, and it can be at least said that there is a general determination to pass it in some shape as speedily as possible. There will be no attempt made to stifle debate upon it, but the points of difference among the majority are so few that it may be found possible to fully examine these, make such amendments as may be decided to be expedient, and yet send the bill to the Senate before the adjournment for the week, or at least to close the debate and have the bill ordered to a third reading. If general expression of opinion be any proof of what is to occur, the tactics of Tweed are not to be employed, and after one section has been read in Committee of the Whole, the bill taken out, ordered to a third reading and passed by the parliamentary usage which have become common in connection with unimportant measures. It is thought here that this determination to pass the reform charter decently has caused the Tammany placemen in New-York to become victims of the delusion that no charter whatever is to pass this Legislature. The charter will be discussed, and examined, but it will speedily become law in such form that it will end forever the dreams of those tools of the Ring who have so long survived its destruction.

In the Constitutional Commission this afternoon, the article concerning the Legislature was discussed in Committee of the Whole, but no definite action was taken.

Opposition to Government by Commissioners in Rochester.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCHESTER, Feb. 17.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of taxpayers was held here at the City Hall this evening, Hon. John Lutes presiding. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, protesting against the imposition upon the city of a government by commissioners, and asking the Legislature to repeal the laws of 1872, by which commissions were constituted, and calling upon the representatives of sister cities to stand by Rochester.

The Missouri Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—A letter in the form of a petition from Senator elect Bogy was read in the House to-day, asking that the Senatorial bribery investigation be reopened, and an opportunity given to every one who may know anything in connection with the charge of bribery to make his statement. Mr. Bogy says that all persons who acted as his friends during the contest will promptly obey the summons of the committee, and that he will waive all question of rights on the part of the committee to examine his bank account, or the officers of any bank with which he has transacted business.

The petition went over under the rule.

FRANCE.

Doings of the Assembly—American Versus French Government Officials—The Lyons Contracts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 3, 1873.

The last exciting incident in the Assembly closed more tranquilly than any one anticipated, and we are now confidently awaiting some new event. The question, it may be remembered, referred to the contracts of Lyons during the war, and to the administration of M. Challemel-Lacour, Préfet du Rhone. The Commission of which the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier is chairman, charged the Préfet with being responsible for many of the disorders of Lyons, and for having sanctioned the red flag of the Commune, together with wasting the public moneys upon the Garibaldians, while the regular troops were left unsupplied. Among the charges is an item, which I give by way of example. M. Lecesne telegraphed from Tours that a certain lot of guns had been offered for eighteen francs apiece, and instructed the Préfet not to pay a larger sum if delivered in good condition. A week later the contractor sold his guns at thirty francs the piece, and they were charged at sixty francs the piece in the account. When the guns were delivered, they were found to be invalid and maimed, for while most of them were provided with barrels and stocks, a very large number were without cocks, and some lacked locks. Besides, those provided with a sufficiency of lock, cock, stock, and barrel, were without cartridges, none of the kind demanded being in the country. It is certain that the difference between eighteen and thirty francs a gun was shared between the contractor and the man who procured the contract—the lobbyist, as we should call him—but who pocketed the other thirty francs a gun, is not yet known. I give this, as remarked above, as an example of the several items in the report of the commission. M. Challemel-Lacour defended himself ably. He made an excellent speech, taken as a whole, but made some startling admissions. He acknowledged, for instance, that he was taken from his professor's chair to be made into a prefect, and that he knew nothing of his business. As Americans educate themselves so as to be ready for any post to which hazard may call them, and generally fill creditably the posts they accept, the answer to this plea will be that if he did not know his business why didn't he go to work and learn it. Moreover, he says that the circumstances were so perplexing that he frequently lost his head; which, though an admission I should not have cared to make, is probably as true as anything could be. The fact of the case was that all the men improvised by the revolution of September found themselves in one of the most difficult situations imaginable, and were unequal to the occasion. Men of administrative experience would have made many mistakes, and scarcely anything could be expected from men of no experience. But one thing was expected of them, and that is a little common sense. Men who have had experience in official life, in almost any capacity, know that things go on pretty much by themselves, provided the new appointee does not interfere too much, for there is an army of under officials and clerks who work the machine admirably, and who keep it in good order, even though the head official is changed once a month. A prefect, for instance, who would be content to sign the papers placed before him, and give his regular receptions and dinners, would pass muster very well. I feel inclined to lay some stress upon this point, because I know men in Washington who have modestly served their country for many years, keeping their special departments going for the honor and glory of many successive chiefs, and who will continue to do so until they "pass over to the majority" and are succeeded by their first clerk. If there is any one thing more than another which strikes the observing mind in London, it is the ease with which the Government machinery is kept in motion. It runs itself, one might say who did not understand this modest and hard-working army of subs. Despite the greatest results, one sees the public men of England in society everywhere, and sometimes spending the night in Parliament, as if they had nothing at all to do. Mr. Disraeli says that Lord George Bentinck worked eighteen hours a day; but ordinarily three or four is enough for official business; the rest is given to politics, policy, party, and society. But, incredible folly! the first thing done by the men of September was to discharge all the men familiar with the routine of office. Their places were filled by men as ignorant of administration as their chiefs; and thus it came to pass that, with the very best intentions in the world, they were very soon involved in confusion, very soon lost their heads, and were finally obliged to destroy the public documents to cover their tracks. Bearing this somewhat long explanation in mind, my readers must understand that where I blame these men—Jules Favre and Trochu excepted—I do not doubt their honesty or good intentions, but simply put a very low estimate upon their general abilities. None of them are very remarkable for tact or shrewd common-sense; but a few possessed those estimable qualities, and, keeping the old personnel of their departments, got on very well. At any rate, it is only those who discharged the regular clerks and subs, who are now under grave accusations. If I may be permitted to draw a moral from this fact, it is that our officials cannot estimate too highly the services of those who not only run the machine, but act as prompters in all serious affairs, and who, after having served their country faithfully and well, will die without having the tenth part of the fame of any one of the chiefs whose reputations they have helped to make. It is by studying the errors of others that we are often enabled to avoid making errors for ourselves.

M. CHALLEMEL-LACOUR.

I believe that M. Challemel-Lacour is an honest, well-meaning man, a little too "Red," perchance, but yet an excellent gentleman. He made an able speech, and had made a deep impression upon the Chamber when M. Carayon-Latour came in with his *coup de théâtre*. He had but a word to say, and that was that M. Challemel-Lacour had given orders to shoot him and his mobiles for tearing down the red flag. Under the indignation caused by this announcement, and the confused explanations given by the ex-Prefect, the Assembly voted a severe blame, in adopting the report of the commission, by 588 to 42. This is positively overwhelming, and one naturally asks what will come of it. Probably nothing at all. If it means anything this vote means that the Minister for Finance shall refuse to pay for these contracts, and throw them upon the City of Lyons, leaving the city to recover from the individuals if it can; that the Minister for War be instructed to erase from the army list the names figuring in this report; that the Minister of the Interior shall discharge the prefects and other officials; and the Minister for Justice commence suits against them for malfeasance in office. But nothing of the kind will be done, and in a few days more nothing will be remembered of it, unless the Right finds some interest in making this matter the basis of an interpellation. It is well understood that interpellations have a purely political significance, and that the real matter upon which they are based is regarded of no more value than it has in a political way.

THE REAL ORDER.

But did M. Challemel-Lacour give the order in question? I have no idea that he did. It is scarcely reasonable to suppose that he could order 2,500 soldiers shot in that way, and it is much more probable that the words "faites-moi fusiller tous ces gens là" was written upon a report of certain outrages, and not upon the report of the Mayor against M. Carayon-Latour. The document cannot be produced, and, until it can be, the best interpretation must be put upon it. There is always exaggeration in such things, when used for party purposes, and men feel justified in suppressing something of the truth. Morally there may be no excuse for such suppression, but politically there is, or is supposed to be. Although my experience has not been great, I have yet seen quite a number of men enter Congress with the determination to resist any temptation of the kind. They began their career with the intention, so natural to noble minds, of preserving an absolute independence in all such matters; but I do not remember to have seen one follow it strictly to the end. Party considerations override most others, and in this case it was very apparent. The Left voted in a body against M. Challemel-Lacour, in order to show that they had no affiliation with the defenders of the red flag, and only forty-two members of the extreme Left voted in his favor. I have dwelt at length upon this incident because, to my mind, it gives a clearer insight into the present state of French politics than anything that has yet occurred this session. It shows that the Left is less uncompromising, and that it is separating from the extreme men to rally to the moderate Republic; and it shows that, in the Assembly, at least, the extreme Radicals are now in a very small minority. There is a gradual settling together of the moderate men, and for self-preservation. M. Thiers is arbitrary, personal, daring, because he has not many years to live, and determined to carry out his plans in the hope of leaving a name in history. It would be suicidal to oppose him now, unless a monarchy can be agreed upon, for he can pay the last milliard due to Prussia early in June, if he cares to do so, and he surely will do so, law or no law, if crossed too much, and send the Deputies back to the country.

NEW JOURNALS.

Two large daily papers—comparatively large, or large for this country, I mean—have appeared during the week to my knowledge. There may have been others which have escaped my attention. The number of the first-class dailies is now about twenty, and advertisers will pray for no new appearances. I speak now of those journals only which belong to the Press Union. This organization is fearfully and wonderfully constructed, and nothing could be imagined better calculated to kill all enterprise. In taking up the French journals one is at first struck by the small number of their advertisements, next by the fact that the advertisements are alike in all. If a merchant wishes to advertise his goods in any particular paper, he cannot do so. He is sent to the agency, where he has to treat for the same advertisement in all the journals belonging to the Union. I believe that this refers solely to commercial matters and to patent medicines, but am not sure, but each journal can receive a few lines of "wants," or "apartments to let," by paying a certain part of the price into the Union. Naturally, this system prevents the French from advertising, and all advertisements give so much bother and trouble and formality to get them in, that few care to advertise. Yet the French journalists constantly complain of their merchants for not advertising. The two new journals are *L'Assemblée Nationale* and *L'Ami de Réligion*, both Legitimist, and probably destined to live until the present hope of the "fusion" is over. It requires very little capital to start a journal here, since an arrangement can be made with some other paper to use its stereotype plates for all but the first page—that is for the news, information, report of the Assembly, and all matter of that kind. Thus it frequently happens that two journals differ in nothing but the leading articles, which may be Legitimist in one and Radical in the other. The caution money is generally deposited in the shape of a signature, some official or some banker giving the use of his name for the use of the journal when he wants it.

ASHBY.

GENERAL NOTES.

Doolittle is lecturing in the West on "The Prophecies."

Savannah papers report the shad to be very large this season.

A Kentucky man offers to wager $100 that he can out-sleep any other man in the State.

A couple in Lafayette, Ind., made each other's acquaintance on Sunday and were married on Wednesday.

The Toronto authorities are taking vigorous measures against the game-dealers, who are selling quail out of season.

An Iowa man recently sold his wife for a suit of clothes. He was suited, but she wasn't, and she has given him an additional suit at law.

Frankfort, Ky., has the largest strike on record, if we may believe the statement that one can easily walk a mile while the city clock is striking twelve.

The body of one of the five missing Wilmington, N. C., pilots has been recovered. Their boat was swamped six miles from land two months ago, but the sea brought back his remains and revealed them on the beach within half a mile of his home.

The County Clerk's office at Mount Vernon, Ky., has been burned by an incendiary fire, and all the records of the Circuit Court destroyed. It is supposed to have been fired by some one who thought his interests would be advanced by the destruction of the papers.

The Hartford *Courant* says that there is not a paper in Connecticut which has been working steadily in harmony with the Republican Party for the past year, but gives an earnest and hearty support to the nominees of the recent State Convention.

The Nebraska delegates in Congress are sending home for statistics of the voting population in the vain hope that they may claim for their State an additional member of Congress. Their total vote for President was less than 26,000.

A Georgia liquor-dealer has lost his suit against a non-paying customer because the latter proved that he once gave him liquor when he was drunk. The Court decided that the whole bill for a year was lost, on account of the law which provides that no bar-keeper shall sell liquor to a man who is intoxicated.

An Indiana lawyer agreed to divide with the man who occupied an adjoining office a cord of wood, if the man would carry it up-stairs and place it in the rooms. The man worked with alacrity until he had safely deposited his own half, and then was too weary to complete the job. The lawyer was compelled to procure the services of another man to enable him to keep from freezing.

Gov. Lewis, of Alabama, favors the acquisition of West Florida by his State, and, in a special message to the Legislature, says: "In many respects the control by this State of the terminus, and the entire line of the railway communications which are destined to transport so large a proportion of the products of her industry, is of the highest importance, in the presentation of a certain and constant line of transportation so essential to the development and prosperity of commerce. Lines of vessels will only come to Pensacola with tropical fruits, sugar, molasses, cigars, and coffee, when such articles of commerce can find a ready transit in the interior, and when the vessels transporting them can obtain return cargoes of coal and other products needful for gulf traffic."

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Lecture by Judge Daly on the Geographical Work of the World in 1872.

A special meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held last evening to listen to the annual address of the President, Chief-Justice Daly. Col. Conkling presided.

Judge Daly, who was introduced by Col. Conkling, selected as the subject of his address, "The Geographical Work of the World in 1872." He said that the physical events of a geographical and general character which had marked the past year had been weighty disturbances on the earth's crust, as exhibited by volcanic action and earthquakes, and atmospheric disturbances in the shape of storms, cyclones, hurricanes, and tornadoes. The past year witnessed extraordinary extremes of heat and cold, rising and sinking of land in various parts of the globe, as indicated by marks upon its coast lines on continents and islands. Among the most prominent of these physical events he mentioned the earthquake in California in March last, which extended over 1,500 miles of territory, and during the three days' continuance of which 700 shocks were felt; the earthquake in the unfortunate city of Antioch involving a loss of 2,000 lives; the fearful hurricane that destroyed all the vessels in the harbor of Zanzibar; the earthquakes in England, Scotland, and South America; the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, the most terrible known for centuries, and numerous other earthquakes, tornadoes, and storms that proved so destructive to human life last year. The occurrence of physical events of this character so wide-spread and so numerous within the limited period of a single year added great weight to the theory that causes now in operation, and which may have been acting for long periods of time, are adequate to account for all the disturbances and changes that have taken place upon the earth's surface. In a general survey of the geographical work accomplished during the past year, Judge Daly commenced with the work performed in our own country, by detailing at great length and with much clearness the explorations of Dr. Hayden, Major Powell, Lieut. Wheeler, Gen. Myers, and a host of others, in the Territories of Utah, Idaho, Montana, the Isthmus of Darien, the Colorado River, and a thousand other places that have been explored by Government agents. But of all the scientific investigations instituted by the National Government, none proved more acceptable, or was productive of more good than the establishment at Washington of a signal service bureau. [Applause.] It has been in operation only since 1870, but owing chiefly to the efficiency of its officers, it was now the most complete organization of the kind in the world—[applause]—and experience proved that upward of seventy-six per cent. of its productions were verified. Judge Daly also referred to the explorations in Asia and Africa during the past year, and said that the spectacle was one of widespread activity in the prosecution of geographical inquiry. The success was mainly due to the establishment of geographical societies all over the world, yet, he said, the progress of geography was still slow. There were portions of the earth yet unknown, there were portions only partially known, and physical geography still presented a vast field for the future labors of mankind. [Applause.]

THE FILTHY STREETS.

The Disgraceful Condition of Our Public Thoroughfares—Abundance of Snow and Slush.

The wretchedly dirty condition of our streets at present is simply disgraceful to those upon whom rests the responsibility of cleaning them. In this respect New-York, to-day, can take the lead of the whole country. Every avenue of traffic, every leading thoroughfare, as well as by-street and out-of-the-way lane, is filled with fluid mud or packed snow, according to the extent of travel through it. This is, perhaps, most notable in the down-town Wards. In the lower portion of the City, where many of the humbler inhabitants are compelled for want of space to reside below the sidewalks, the struggle to prevent the slush from invading their premises is a hard one. The gutters give no evidence of any recent effort to keep them free, and the culverts are choked with frozen filth. The wet snow remaining after the recent storm and increased by the rain that followed, is thus prevented from flowing off, and consequently overflows the sidewalks and completely swamps the crossings. In Mulberry-street, yesterday, a man was noticed to walk nearly two blocks to find a favorable crossing place. Another who essayed to cross at a different point, went almost to his knees in muddy, snowy water. In Chatham-street a steady stream flowed all day long. One of the horses of the Third-avenue Railroad, falling there, was buried nearly out of sight in the pool. East Broadway was, if possible, worse. And so it will continue until the channels for the escape of the water are attended to. The streets through which the horse cars run remind one of muddy, stagnant ponds, banked as they are by the continuous dams of snow. In the other streets the snow is packed in the centre to the depth of over two feet and decorated on the sides with monuments of ashes and garbage, old boots, broken china, and whatever can add to the general effect. In consequence of the snow-banks lining each railroad track, and the piles of packed snow in narrow streets, traffic is very much impeded. It is next to an impossibility to say how long it will take a truckman to get to a given point, the obstructions are so great. Working men and working girls going to and returning from the duties of the day have many disagreeable experiences. When, after anxiously seeking it, they arrive at what is deemed a favorable crossing, they encounter an obstacle more dangerous than the slush, in the string of carts, covering every inch of space to force their way along. In trying to dodge the passing vehicles many were covered, yesterday, with the splashing mud that flew in all directions. Broadway excelled in its dirty condition. Choked all day with vehicles that, from the condition of the side streets, could find no passage elsewhere, its "squad" found ample work to do in feebly trying to make way for disgusted pedestrians, and retired with muddy jackets and long faces. In the up-town streets the condition of things is little better. A certain regard for the just censure that would follow an entire neglect of duty in "respectable" neighborhoods has produced some good results. While down-town, and in the very places that frequently need most attention, the people are left to shift for themselves, some slight effort at opening the gutters and culverts, and so relieving a few of the up-town streets, aided by the labors of private persons, makes a little improvement there. The Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Wards were throughout in a wretched condition. Where the water did not cover the sidewalks a thick paste of pounded snow made walking quite dangerous. Several accidents resulted in consequence. A man fell in Fourth-street, near Broadway, and fractured a limb, and a woman fractured her ankle, from the same cause, in Grand-street. And still another woman, from the same cause, fell down the steps leading to her cellar, and was seriously injured. Should this condition of our thoroughfares last much longer, or should a brief freezing spell set in now, our ice and snow gorge here would rival the ice gorge at Port Deposit.

OBITUARY.

Hickson W. Field.

Hickson W. Field, formerly a prominent merchant of this City, died at Rome, Italy, on the 12th inst., in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Field was born at Yorktown, Westchester County, on the 17th October, 1788, and at an early age entered the counting-house of his brothers in this City. After remaining a few years at the desk he went to Europe, and resided in England, Holland, and Spain. In 1811 he returned home and commenced a commission business, in which he soon amassed a large fortune. He then retired from active business, and proceeded to Europe, in various parts of which he spent the rest of his days. He was first married to a daughter of the late William DeForest, and afterward to a daughter of the late Samuel Bradhurst. The second wife died in Europe some years ago. Mr. Field leaves two children by the first wife, a daughter, now the wife of John Jay, United States Minister to Austria, and a son. Mr. Field was, by many years, the oldest surviving member of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, he and the late James Boorman having both been admitted to that body on the same day, July 1, 1817. He was for a long time a trustee of the New-York Dispensary, the first of those beneficent institutions established in New-York. Associated with such men as Albert Gallatin, Peter G. Stuyvesant, Peter A. Jay, Luther Bradish, Rev. Francis Hawkes, and Frederick de Peyster, the last of whom alone survives, he labored earnestly in behalf of the New-York Historical Society, whose Treasurer he was for many years, and aided materially in laying the foundation for its present prosperity and usefulness. He was the contemporary and compeer of such men as Nathaniel and George Griswold, Preserved Fish, John Johnston, James Boorman, Jonathan Goodhue, Gardner G. Howland, Samuel Howland, and Benjamin L. Swan, and Lewis F. Battelle, H. M. Schieffelin, R. R. Crosby, and others of our leading merchants, both deceased and surviving, received their commercial education in Mr. Field's counting-house.

Caroline Chesebro'.

Caroline Chesebro', for years a well-known contributor to periodicals, died at her home, near Piermont, N. Y., on Sunday morning. She was connected as a sketch writer with many of the most prominent monthly magazines and other periodicals. In 1851 she published a volume of short stories under the collective head of *Dreamland by Daylight: a Panorama of Romance*, and a year later she wrote *Isa; a Pilgrimage. Victoria; or, The World Overcome*, a novel, followed in 1856. Miss Chesebro' also wrote *The Beautiful Gate, and Other Tales*, and was an occasional contributor to some of the daily newspapers. Of late her short stories have proved attractive to the readers of *Harper's* and the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Appletons' Journal*. Her funeral will take place at Canandaigua, N. Y.

The Failure of Bowles Brothers.

The property of Nathan Appleton, at Newport, R. I., valued at $30,000, has been attached by Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., acting in the interests of the Japanese who were traveling on the Continent at the time of the failure of Bowles Brothers, and suffered considerable pecuniary loss in consequence. It is claimed that Mr. Appleton is a partner of the Bowles Brothers, and is consequently responsible for their debts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Obscenity in Newspapers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to give you my hearty thanks for your excellent remarks in regard to the course pursued by the New-York *Herald* in the publication of the details of vice and crime. The honest and decent part of this community are deeply indebted to you for your able fight in behalf of honesty in your attacks upon the "Ring." But there are other fields of work left open to you, and not the least among them is the one that you have entered upon in this morning's TIMES. As a citizen and as a father I beg you to follow up this subject, and to strike those heavy and effectual blows that have distinguished your journal above all others in offensive warfare against wrong.

Yours, A MERCHANT.

The Marine Court.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me, through your wide-spread journal, to call attention to the following mode of practice in the Marine Court. By recent enactment a party can shorten the time for defendant to answer, whenever either party is a non-resident, on filing a bond for security of costs, &c. On obtaining such order the time for defendant to answer can be shortened to two days. It would naturally follow that by reason of this procedure, the moving party would obtain a more speedy trial and judgment. Not so. Experience shows, the defendant can immediately *ex parte* obtain an order from some justice extending time to answer, (in several cases to my own knowledge,) six days further time!

The plaintiff goes to the trouble and expense of filing bond, &c., and then finds he has only gained a delay instead of speed in bringing a delinquent defendant to justice. The remedy is with the Court. They could prescribe rules, could order a calendar to be made up every day of causes where the time to answer has been shortened, and thus relieve the general calendar of a vast number of causes, and give a speedy hearing to litigants.

Quam ea erat melior via antiqua.

Yours very truly,
WASHINGTON R. NICHOLS,
Counselor at Law.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 17, 1873.

The Appointing Power.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From the remarks made by the newspapers, and also by the card of his Honor the Mayor, published in your Sunday issue, it would seem that the manner in which this power has been heretofore exercised is not generally understood. Prior to the year 1830, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Assistant Aldermen composed the Common Council, and met in the same chamber as one body. All appointments to office were made by this body, each member having one vote. The charter of 1830 provided for the election of the Mayor by the people. He had no seat in the Common Council, but the veto power was given him over acts of legislation only. The appointing power was vested in the Common Council, the two boards meeting in joint ballot (as it was called) for that purpose. The Mayor had no power whatever over appointments. This state of things existed during the first term of Mayor Havemeyer in 1845, and also in the second term, 1848. In fact, during the latter year the Mayor and Common Council were of diverse politics. The Common Council was Whig, met in joint meeting, and made all their appointments from the party opposed to the Mayor.

The charter of 1849 gave the election of heads of Departments to the people except the Croton Aqueduct Board. The Chiefs of Bureaus and all the clerks therein were appointed by the heads of Departments with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen. The members of the Police Department were nominated by the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of each ward and confirmed by the Mayor.

By the charter of 1857 the Mayor, Controller, and Counsel to the Corporation were elected by the people; the other heads of Departments were appointed by the Mayor with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen.

By the charter of 1870 the power of appointment was, the first time in the history of the City Government, vested absolutely in the Mayor.

It is, therefore, a mistaken idea to say that the Common Council ever nominated, and the Mayor confirmed the appointments to office.

P.

The Case of Stokes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to present to your readers a few ideas in regard to the Stokes case? Let me premise that I never have seen Stokes, and am not acquainted with any person who knows him. My interest in the case is such as pertains to the whole public, and no other. Such knowledge of the facts as I possess is derived from the published reports of the testimony alone. For thirty years or more I have been familiar with the practice and administration of law in criminal cases. Had I been a juror on the Stokes trial, my verdict would have been manslaughter in the third degree. The evidence in the case cannot properly be made to sustain any severer verdict.

The verdict of murder was brought about by a peculiar spasm of the public mind, and perhaps by other influences which will be hinted at. The debilitated cousin in Dickens' *Bleak House* remarked, "Better hang wrong fell'r than no fell'r;" which remark expresses pretty correctly the state of the public mind at the time of Stokes' trial.

It is not to be denied that there are serious defects about the administration of criminal law, most of which, however, would disappear if a reasonable rule could be prescribed for the selection of jurors, and if the companions and representatives of thieves and rascals could be kept from intruding into offices connected with the courts. No intelligent man in the City of New-York believes that juries in important cases, during the last few years, have been, as a general rule, fairly selected. It is not intended to impute anything wrong to the jurors in the Stokes case; but it is only fair to scrutinize their conclusions closely, when it is considered that the prosecution against Stokes was engineered by very able lawyers, who had long been the private counsel of Fisk, and, as such, conspicuous performers in some of the most astonishing legal feats that the world ever saw. As Fisk, when living, did almost everything which was wrong, so his avengers, after death, may reasonably be suspected of doing whatever, in their judgment, would produce the result they wished.

It may be said that the bad character of Fisk has nothing to do with the question of his sudden taking off. I deny this proposition altogether. The law in all cases remains the same, but the force of its application varies infinitely according to the character, position, and circumstances of offenders.

It will not be denied that Fisk was a conspicuously bad man. His immoralities were public and flagrant. He was generally believed to have corrupted judges, prostituted lawyers, and bought legislators. It was not doubted that he had robbed a great corporation to an enormous extent, and by his evil practices had cast a shade upon the national character. He was extensively thought to have conspired to effect the assassination of at least one of his enemies, and to have been a dangerous man to any whom he hated. He was one whom all good men might look at with mingled fear and detestation. Now, I say, that such men dealing habitually in injustice and violence have no right to expect to escape the consequences of their misdeeds, and it is best for the community that the vague shadow of fear of violent death should always accompany them.

At the time of the encounter between Fisk and Stokes, there was ample testimony of a feeling of hostility on the part of each toward the other. There was an embittered feud then in active progress. They met as enemies. The evidence was sufficient to warrant the belief that each knew the other to be dangerous. No person saw the actual encounter except Stokes. According to his statement the homicide was justifiable. No other human being can say positively that it was not. The truth must be arrived at by sifting the attending circumstances which are susceptible of proof. The weight of evidence, I think, clearly is that Fisk had a pistol and attempted to use it. If that was so the verdict was against the evidence. I think it must strike any one who reads the testimony, that the atmosphere of the Grand Central Hotel was unfavorable to Stokes. The witnesses there, from first to last, show a certain bias in the case and a disposition to avenge Fisk. There was no evidence that Stokes went to the Grand Central Hotel to meet Fisk. All the testimony on that point was the other way. The jury, therefore had no right to infer or guess that Stokes laid in wait for Fisk or went to that place expecting to meet him. It was, as shown by the evidence, a mere chance encounter, a deadly fray between two desperate, dangerous men, known to have cause for intense hatred to each other. Under such circumstances it is absurd to designate the homicide premeditated murder. I have much confidence that the result of Stokes' bill of exceptions will be the granting of a new trial, with such an opinion of the Court of Appeals as will render it impossible to convict him of any greater offense than manslaughter in the third degree. After passion shall have time to cool, and corrupt influences, still active and powerful, be removed, I think such a verdict will generally be approved.

C.

VIRGINIA.

Special Message from Gov. Walker on the State Finances.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17.—Gov. Walker, to-day, sent a special message to the Legislature upon the finances of the State, in which he refers to a subject, the real merits of which, he says, should be candidly and impartially discussed, and wise and patriotic conclusions reached. This subject embodies two propositions, distinct in character, but harmonious in result. They are:

First, the assumption and payment by the General Government of all present legal indebtedness of the several States; and.

Second, to prevent the occurrence of necessity for similar action hereafter. The solemn agreement by and between the States to abstain from the contraction of any debts in future, except such as may be found necessary by the legitimate and effective execution of their governmental functions, or as may be required by sudden and great emergencies. The former of these propositions must be accomplished by an act of Congress, while the latter can be achieved only through an amendment to the Federal Constitution, which will require the concurrence of three-fourths of all these States. The Governor says these propositions may be opposed because of the great inequality in the amounts of debts of the several States and the consequent unequal distribution of benefits and burdens which might flow from their adoption. But this difference is more apparent than real, especially if the present market value of State securities be taken as the basis of computation; and further, while some of the States owe large debts, and others comparatively little or nothing, yet, when the amount which each State contributes to the Federal revenues, and the great impetus which relief from a large portion of State taxation would give to commerce, manufactures, and productions of all kinds, and everywhere throughout the country, are taken into consideration, it will be found that the objection dwindles to little importance, and these considerations to some extent apply to another and more potent objection which may be raised, viz., the increase of the national debt, which the assumption of the State debt would cause, and the deleterious effect upon our national credit which might be thereby produced. The Governor next submits a detailed statement of the total indebtedness of all the States, which, if assumed by the Federal Government, would increase the national debt $300,000,000 if taken at par, but if taken at market value would be much less. This sum at five per cent. would annually require $15,000,000 to pay the accruing interest, and to this extent and no more would the burdens of the Federal Treasury be increased. The Governor claims that the comparatively small sum would cause no embarrassment nor necessitate any increase of Federal taxation, as the present revenues of the General Government are sufficient to meet all current expenses, including interest on the public debt, and leave a balance of nearly $100,000,000 to pay the principal of the national debt, and that too before maturity. The adoption of these propositions, instead of injuring will enhance our national credit, by the withdrawal of all State securities from the markets of the world, leaving the national bonds the sole American security known. It would check the growing danger of repudiation, and place the national debt upon so secure a basis that in a few years it might be funded into bonds bearing no higher rate of interest than that of the national debt of England, reducing the interest upon the public debt, and lower rates of interest upon all other securities. The wealth of the country would be employed in the development of its resources, rather than in speculating upon its necessities. The Governor says he knows of no measure which could be devised of more general advantage to the people or more beneficial to their interest and well being, nor one which would tend in an equal degree to unite and harmonize the whole country, and obliterate the last vestiges of national differences and antagonism.

The Governor recommends the General Assembly to invite the co-operation of all the States to secure the adoption of these propositions.

Resolutions were introduced in the Legislature to-day to carry out this recommendation.

Subscriptions to Training-School for Nurses.

Mrs. Robert Ray	$250 00
Mrs. Daniel Parish	100 00
Mrs. R. M. Blatchford	50 00
Mrs. J. A. Moulton	100 00
Mrs. J. A. Moulton, annual subscription	10 00
Mrs. R. Colgate, Jr.	10 00
Mr. R. Colgate	10 00
Miss Colgate	10 00
Mr. Thomas Lord	100 00
F	5 00
Mrs. Thomas E. Jevons	25 00
E. W. H.	50 00
J. Warren Goddard	50 00
J. B. Hutchinson	50 00
Elie Charlier	50 00
George Kemp	100 00
J. Green Pearson	50 00
Miss Sarah M. Hutchinson	100 00
Total	$1,120 00
Previously reported	9,986 60
Total	$11,106 60

HENRY G. STEBBINS, Treasurer,
No. 50 Exchange-place.

A Narrow Escape from Fire.

About 7½ o'clock on Saturday night, a dense mass of smoke was discovered rushing up the hatchway in the composing-room of the *Evening Post*, and upon examination it was discovered to proceed from the press-room. The persons employed in the building, who were present at that hour, were promptly on hand, but the fire had already made much progress, and had it not been that a number of "Babcock Fire Extinguishers" are kept in the office, it is extremely probable that the three buildings would have been entirely destroyed. As it was, the fire was quickly extinguished by the use of two of these valuable little machines, and the buildings were saved. Only two persons were in the premises at the time of the fire, and they succeeded in putting it out, unaided, except by the Babcock Extinguishers.—*Evening Post.*

Chemical Food,

For the Brain, the Nervous System, and the Blood. WINCHESTER'S Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Try it.—*Advertisement.*

Refractory Hair.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE subdues.—*Advertisement.*

Coughs, Hoarseness, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Speedy and certain cure. HEGEMAN'S TOLU and LIVERWORT EXPECTORANT. Sold by druggists. Only 50 cents per bottle.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Wedding and Ball Cards. Latest Paris styles, Monograms, Badges, Orders of Dancing.
JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

DALTON—TAYLOR.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, 1873, at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, by Rev. T. H. Sill, HENRY NEALE DALTON, eldest son of Rev. S. N. Dalton, rector of Foulness Island, England, to ELIZABETH LOWNES TAYLOR, of Springfield, Delaware County, Penn.

☞ London papers please copy.

SMITH—KIRKPATRICK.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, in the First Presbyterian Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., by Rev. Mr. Jewett, D. LOWNES SMITH, of New-York, to SOPHIA A., daughter of the late John Bayard Kirkpatrick, of New-Brunswick.

DIED.

ALTHAUSE.—On Sunday, the 16th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, J. J. Althause, No. 68 West 49th-st., SARAH ALTHAUSE, wife of the late Elwood S. Althause, of Long Island, aged 80 years 4 months 16 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, Jerusalem, Long Island, on Wednesday, at 12½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Ridgewood on arrival of the 10 o'clock train.

AMBLER.—At Nyack, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1873, BETSEY AMBLER, widow of Thomas Ambler, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at Somers, N. Y., at 1 P. M., Tuesday, 18th inst. Trains leave by Harlem Railroad at 10:40 A. M.

BAKER.—At Flushing, Long Island, on the 17th inst., PHEBE C., widow of the late George C. Baker.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 1½ o'clock.

BERRIEN.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, CALEB A. BERRIEN, in the 32d year of his age.

Funeral from the Second-street M. E. Church, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10½ o'clock. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend. Remains will be taken to Rye for interment.

BUCKHOUT.—At Tremont, Saturday, 15th inst., GERTRUDE E., wife of Abraham T. Buckhout, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 19th, at 1 o'clock, from the Methodist Church, Tremont, West Farms. Train leaves Central Depot at 11:40 A. M.

COZZENS.—In Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 12, at the residence of his son-in-law, Silas Kingsley, Esq., LEVI COZZENS, formerly of Utica, in the 87th year of his age.

CHESEBRO.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 16, at her residence near Piermont, N. Y., CAROLINE CHESEBRO.

The funeral will take place at Canandaigua, N. Y.

EVANS.—On Sunday, 16th inst., EMILY DE WILTON, wife of Edward C. Evans, and daughter of Thos. F. Harrison.

Services at her late residence, No. 259 East 61st-st., at 5 P. M. on Wednesday, the 19th inst.

☞ Baton Rouge and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

EMMET.—On 15th inst., at New-Rochelle, in the 81st year of his age, Hon. ROBERT EMMET, formerly a Justice of the Superior Court, and eldest son of the late Thomas A. Emmet.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from Christ Church, Pelham, on the 18th inst., at 1 P. M. Cars leave the Grand Central Depot at 11:35 A. M. for New-Rochelle.

HODGES.—On Friday, 14th inst., JOHN M. HODGES, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 483 5th-av.

HASSERT.—At Peekskill, N. Y., Feb. 15, Miss ANN HASSERT, aged 80 years.

Funeral at the residence of her brother-in-law, Albert Wells, at 1½ P. M. on Tuesday, Feb. 18. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., to be interred, on arrival of noon train from New-York on Wednesday.

HUGHSON.—At San Francisco, Cal., on the 22d of January, WILLIAM E. HUGHSON, late of Fishkill, Dutchess County, in the 46th year of his age.

LAWRENCE.—On Monday, Feb. 17, EMILY F., wife of Seabury Lawrence, and daughter of Ebenezer Hanford.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock M., from her late residence, No. 108 West 47th-st. Remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

MARTIN.—On Monday morning, Feb. 17, ARTHUR E., eldest son of Eli and the late Mary S. Martin, aged 16 years, 1 month, and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of his grandfather, Justus Chollar, Esq., of Brooklyn, are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 442 East 57th-st., on Wednesday, at 10½ A. M.

MENDELL.—On Friday, the 14th inst., at Cranford, N. J., S. B. MENDELL, aged 62 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 1½ o'clock, at the M. E. Church, Cranford. Cars leave foot of Liberty-st. at 12 o'clock.

NORRIE.—On Saturday, 15th February, MARY J. NORRIE, wife of Adam Norrie, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on Wednesday morning, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock.

REED.—On Sunday, Feb. 16, WILLIAM B. REED, in the 50th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, James Reed, No. 115 East 56th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

TOBIAS.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on Sunday evening, Feb. 16, MORRIS TOBIAS, in the 56th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN DEURSEN.—WILLIAM VAN DEURSEN, M. D., on the 16th inst., at New-Brunswick, N. J., in the 83d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Thursday, 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 17, of consumption, FREDERICK WILLIAMS, aged 35 years and 7 months.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 96 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., Feb. 18, (Tuesday.) Friends and relatives are respectfully invited. The remains will be taken to Southold, Long Island, on the 8½ train Wednesday, Feb. 19.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CITY DESTITUTION.

The Managers of the ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR deeply regret the necessity of a special appeal on behalf of the poor in this City. Its friends well know how studiously it avoids all obtrusion of itself on public notice, so long as the contributions meet the claims made upon it. Unhappily, its outlays this Winter far exceed the receipts, which would not probably be the case were the present destitution and distress generally known.

As this organization covers the entire island, and is at once the oldest and largest in the City, the greatest pressure for relief naturally falls upon it. The present distress grows out of the usual increase of mid-winter destitution, greatly aggravated by the extreme severity of the season and analogous causes. Outdoor labor is interrupted, manufacturers and contractors are receiving but few orders, and many of the larger establishments have either temporarily suspended or are working on short time. Sickness, moreover, from congestive fevers and other diseases, which widely prevail in some of the poorest and most densely-populated sections, have augmented the amount of poignant suffering and pinching poverty. Hence, thousands of the usually self-supporting, both male and female, are brought to absolute destitution, and must be relieved by charity, or perish! These unexaggerated facts are verified both by the records of the Association and by its *four hundred gratuitous visitors*, who are daily conversant with the wretchedness they are called to relieve.

There is now on the relief list of this charity 6,771 families, numbering 25,084 persons; and the amount of destitution will increase, probably, until the Spring business revives.

The meritorious character of the recipients is not less remarkable than their number. They are mostly worthy mechanics, laborers, clerks, widows, &c., with dependent families, who, through no fault of their own, are compelled to ask temporary aid. Very many of them never asked charity before; and, once over the present pinch, will, probably, never ask it again.

Surely, this wealthy Christian City, famed for mercy to sufferers in our own and foreign countries, will not withhold its pity and aid from the no less needy and deserving at our own doors, who cannot look elsewhere for assistance.

Some have given liberally; others, appreciating the necessity, have doubled their contributions; and yet, because of the increased outlay, the receipts are forty per cent. less than the demand.

Help must come, or the relief now given must cease; and it must come quickly, for delay is suffering and starvation, nor will a stinted liberality meet the present emergency. The expenditures so far exceed the contributions, that, with all the discrimination and economy this system effectually secures, TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS beyond the present receipts will be required.

Contributions may be sent to Brown Bros. & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. Hartley, Secretary, No. 59 Bible House, Astor-place, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.

By order of the board.

JAMES BROWN, President.

Horatio Allen, John C. Green, James Lenox, Edward S. Jaffray, William H. Aspinwall, Vice-Presidents.

Elected Members of the Board—Stewart Brown, Jonathan Sturges, Erastus C. Benedict, Robert Lenox Kennedy.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

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POLITICAL.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will be held at Republican Hall, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock.

HUGH GARDNER, Chairman.
GEORGE W. LYON, } Secretaries.
DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, }

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING at 7 P. M. sharp, at No. 12 University-place.

HENRY C. OVERIN, President.
JAMES CARROLL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY AT RESERVOIR-SQUARE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1873.

The following are a few of the many thousand names of prominent citizens and tax-payers who have signed the following petition for a new armory for the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in Reservoir-square:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York.

We, the undersigned, citizens and tax-payers of the City of New-York, respectfully petition your honorable body to pass an act to provide for a site for, and the erection of, an armory for the Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in Reservoir-square, for the reason that the present armory of the regiment is distant from the residences of most of its officers and members, thereby causing delay in assembling the regiment in case of riot, as well as making it laborious and onerous to attend the frequent drills of the several companies and of the regiment. We believe that a new armory, in a more favorable location, is positively necessary to insure the continued efficiency and prosperity of the Seventh Regiment.

NEW-YORK, January, 1873.

W. B. Astor,
Wm. M. Evarts,
W. M. Vermilye,
Wm. C. Rhinelander,
Henry Clews,
Edwards Pierrepont,
Francis Skiddy,
Jackson S. Schultz,
Daniel Drew,
Robert L. Stuart,
Richard Schell,
Thurlow Weed,
Gen. Thomas Hillhouse,
Isaac Bell,
Gen. Chester A. Arthur,
Gen. A. E. Burnside,
Cyrus W. Field,
John Jacob Astor,
H. C. Havemeyer,
Stewart Brown,
John K. Porter,
Courtlandt Palmer,
Joseph Seligman,
Frederick Schuchardt,
Charles P. Daly,
Samuel L. M. Barlow,
Ambrose C. Kingsland,
Abraham R. Lawrence,
David Dows,
Edward S. Jaffray,
A. R. Wetmore,
Benj. B. Sherman,
Sheppard Gandy,
Rev. Morgan Dix,
Gen. Abram Duryee,
H. B. Opdyke,
Samuel P. Patterson,
Gen. Edward Ferrero,
S. V. R. Cooper,
Homer Morgan,
E. H. Ludlow,
Clarence A. Seward,
Prof. Theo. W. Dwight,
Charles Donohue,
David N. Lord,
Joseph B. Varnum,
Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall,
H. B. Claflin & Co.,
S. B. Chittenden & Co.,
Howard Sanger & Co.,
Gen. J. M. Varian,
Magnus Bros.,
Wm. H. Schieffelin & Co.,
Phelps, Dodge & Co.,
Garner & Co.,
Lord & Taylor,
Hoyt, Spragues & Co.,
A. B. Stewart,
Gen. Chas. K. Graham,
Gen. H. H. Baxter,
Joseph B. Weaver,
Col. Chas. S. Spencer,
G. L. Beekman,
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
Holden, Hopkins & Stokes,
Olyphant, Sons & Co.,
A. B. Sands & Co.,
McKesson & Robbins,
Devoe Manufacturing Co.,
C. T. Raynolds & Co.,
J. B. Hoyt & Co.,
Hoyt Brothers,
Oliphant & Co.,
Demarest, Wygant & Co.,
S. A. Beekman & Co.,
Haight, Halsey & Co.,
Hatch & Foote,
Colgate & Co.,
Robert Colgate & Co.,
F. W. Devoe & Co.,
J. & J. Stuart & Co.,
Fairbanks & Co.,
William Moller & Sons,
Fraser, Major & Co.,
Halstead, Haines & Co.,
Vermilye & Co.,
Osgood & Co.,
Eugene Kelly & Co.,
Drake Brothers,
Williams & Guion,
Wm. C. Traphagan,
J. Walter Langdon,
Gen. H. E. Tremaine,
Roger M. Sherman,
Robert R. Colfax,
John A. Shields,
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George H. Moller,
John T. Agnew,
Rufus Hatch,
Pitt Cooke,
Robert Stuyvesant,
Richard Kelly,
Alden B. Stockwell,
Amos F. Eno,
William A. Darling,
D. D. T. Marshall,
Martin Bates,
Zophar Mills,
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Chas. F. Hunter,
Henry G. Marquand,
Willard Parker, M. D.,
C. L. Tiffany,
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J. H. Gautier,
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Henry J. Scudder,
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George T. Strong,
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William R. Clarke,
Henry F. Vail,
John Q. Hoyt,
Henry Nicoll,
Reuben W. Howes,
Townsend Scudder,
Chas. F. Goodhue,
F. A. Ridabock,
John A. Livingston,
Henry Gilsey,
William A. Wheelock,
George F. Talman,
C. Godfrey Gunther,
T. J. S. Flint,
Henry E. Davies,
Samuel Sloan,
Wm. Schieffelin,
L. M. Bates & Co.,
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John R. Haskin,
Wm. Hitchman,
S. Hawk,
Smith E. Lane,
James H. Perceval,
Moody & Telfair,
John Roach's Sons,
Edward Bill & Co.,
Henry Brewster,
Gen. William Hall,
De Lancey Kane,
Abraham Lent,
William L. Andrews,
H. J. Brooks,
William Thorne,
Edmund F. Holbrook,
John M. Bruce,
John Foley,
C. Baldwin Fosdick,
H. A. Dunbar,
H. B. Jackson,
C. J. Cook,
George McClure,
Benjamin Aymar,
Thos. T. C. Buckley,
Geo. Shea,
Henry Alker,
Wm. D. Barbour,
Lucius Hart,
Wm. Peake,
Robert Dillon,
William A. Hammond, M. D.,
Peter Voorhis,
G. F. Opdyke,
W. F. Shattuck,
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John T. Banker,
R. Swaine Gifford,
Adam Norrie,
Samuel A. Strong,
Morris Franklin,
Geo. Talbot Olyphant,
Geo. G. Lake,
F. F. Marburry,
Alex. Van Rensselaer,
John T. Conover,
Henry T. Morgan,
Jonathan Ogden,
John S. Giles,
Ellsworth Elliott, M. D.,
Wm. S. Whitlock,
Geo. M. Dennistoun,
Hodges, Hersey & Co.,
R. W. Beebe,
A. W. Purdy,
Geo. F. Betts,
John J. Kehoe,
J. Campbell.
G. M. Steinhardt,
Benjamin Steinhardt,
Aaron Fatman,
Joseph O'Brien.
Ernest Groesbeck,
Milton Knapp,
John M. Chisholm,
Thomas C. Doremus,
Wm. B. Taylor,
F. Mayer,
Charles J. Blumenthal,
Wm. Lottimer,
Wm. Sloan,
John W. Bedell,
Gouverneur M. Ogden,
Gen. Jas. F. Hall,
S. D. Moulton,
Daniel T. Hoag,
Joseph Gillet,
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Thomas U. Smith,
Joshua Buffum & Co.,
Joseph Gillett & Co.,
Scribner, Welford & Co.,
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Lawrence, Giles & Co.,
Snow & Burgess,
John M. White & Co.,
Samuel Wilde's Sons,
Boswell, Skeel & Co.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Feb. 17, E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Edward H. Nicoll, Esq., referee, sold two lots located on the west side of Eighth-avenue, 50.5 feet south of One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, in size each 25.2½ by 100, for $6,500 each, the purchaser being L. Friedman. James M. Miller also sold, at an adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Chas. H. Jackson, Esq., referee, a two-story brick stable with lot, 19.9 by 41, situate in Sniffen-court, 79 feet south of Thirty-sixth-street and 159 feet west of Third-avenue, for $5,100, the purchaser being A. C. Kingsland, the plaintiff in the legal action. No other business was transacted.

At White Plains, on Saturday, Feb. 15, James M. Miller, as auctioneer and referee, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, disposed of a three-story and basement frame house with lot 25 by 100, located at Morrisania, Westchester County, and situate on Willis-avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh streets, for $5,510; purchaser John Hughes. The other legal sale noticed for Saturday, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of fourteen plots of land located at Middletown, Richmond County, did not take place, as the matters in dispute have been arranged, and the property, for the present, withdrawn from the market.

At private contract, E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-street, report having recently sold the four-story high-stoop Ohio-stone-front house and lot No. 2 East Forty-second-street, south side, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, 22x35x98.9, for $40,000. Also, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 243 East Fourteenth-street, north side, between Second and Third avenues, 25x35x105, for $35,000, including furniture and fixtures valued at $4,000. B. C. Furguson, No. 111 Broadway, also reports having recently sold the lot, 25.6x175, situate on the north-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixty-ninth-street, for $125,000.

TO-DAY'S PROPOSED SALES.

To-day, at the Exchange, an exceedingly choice collection of City real estate will be offered at auction, as will be seen from the list appended, viz.:

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., partition sale by order of Supreme Court, Charles H. Winfield, Esq., referee, of the following valuable improved City property: The four-story brick store and lot situate on the southerly side of Beaver-street, between Broad and William streets, known as No. 38. Lot about 19 by 80 feet. The five-story brick store and lot situate on the southerly side of Water-street, between Burling-slip and Fulton-street, known as No. 195. Lot about 20 by 80 feet. The lot of land together with the two and a half and three-story brick buildings thereon, situate on the north-easterly corner of Prince and Marion streets, lot 24.9 by 117 feet. And the three-story and attic brick house and lot situate on the north side of Waverley-place, 125 feet west of Broadway; lot 25 by 108 feet. Also, at public auction, the three-story brick building and lot situate on the westerly side of Mangin-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets, known as No. 61; lot 25 by about 98 feet. And six lots situate on the north-easterly corner of Fourth-avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, being four on the avenue, each 25.2½ by 80 feet, and two on the street, each 25 by 100.10.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., assignee's sale, under the direction of Hugh Ferrigan, Esq., assignee, of real estate, as follows: Plot of land consisting of four large gores, 100 feet front, with frame dwelling thereon, located on East One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, north side, 300 feet west of Third-avenue. Two three-story brown-stone front houses and lots, known as Nos. 435 and 437 East One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, north side, about 352 feet east of First-avenue, lots each in size 17.10 by 100.11, houses each 42 feet deep. One four-story brick store, dwelling and lot on the east side of Third-avenue, on Boston road, Morrisania, Westchester County, 28 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-seventh-street, lot in size 28 by about 97 feet average, building 23.6 by 62; and six lots each 25 by 100 on the north side of Second-place, Morrisania, 100 feet west of Grove-street. The same firm will also offer at auction by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Geo. P. Smith, Esq., referee, the stone dwelling and lot, No. 535 Second-avenue, west side, 52.5 feet south of Thirtieth-street, lot in size 17.6 by 65.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., public auction sale of the three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 229 East Seventeenth-street, north side, near Second-avenue, opposite Livingston-place; lot in size 23.2 by 92, house 55 feet deep. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Luke A. Lockwood, Esq., referee, of the three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, No. 129 West Twenty-sixth-street, north side, 309.4 feet west of Sixth-avenue; lot 21.10 by 98.9, house 50 feet deep, with extension 12 feet deep. Also, similar sale, same referee, of a house and lot on East Sixty-eighth-street, north side, 150 feet east of Madison-av.; lot 25 by 100.5.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale by order of Supreme Court, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of eight lots, together forming a plot in size 200 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, north side, 400 feet west of Eighth-avenue, and eight gore lots, together forming plot 200 by 73.10 by — by 42.9, on the south side of West One Hundred and Fiftieth-street, opposite above.

By Wm. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, of the premises No. 469 East Twenty-fourth-street, north side, 180 feet east of First-avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 98.9 in size, with a three-story and basement brick house upon the front thereof, and a two-story brick stable in rear.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., public auction sale of the valuable plot of ground, in size 101.4 by 100, situate on the north-east corner of Fourth and South Eighth streets, Brooklyn, and known as the Market property. The plot has been divided into six lots, and they will be sold singly on liberal terms. The buildings on the property will be subsequently disposed of, subject to removal, by May 10.

Exchange Sales, Monday, Feb. 17, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

2 lots, 8th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 113th-st., each 25.2½x100, $6,500 each........$13,000

By James M. Miller.

1 2-story brick stable and l., Sniffen-court, w. s., 79.3 ft. s. of 36th-st., and 159 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 19.9x41........$5,100

Suburban Sales, Saturday, Feb. 15.

MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By James M. Miller.

1 3-story and basement frame h. and l., Willis-av., e. s., 103 ft. n. of 146th-st., lot 25x100........$5,510

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Feb. 15.

Attorney-st., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Broome-st., 25x80	$22,000
Delancey-st., No. 251, w. s., 44.2 ft. s. of Sheriff-st., 22x81.6	14,400
Isham-st., n. e. corner of Sherman-av., 100x100x200x104.3x251.10x59.6x59.6x300	18,000
Irving-place, No. 20, e. s., 62 ft. n. of 15th-st., 20.6x80x20.7x8	23,000
Reade-st., n. s., 16.3 ft. w. of Hudson-st., 50x17, 3 1-6 part	7,000
21st-st., n. s., 298.2 ft. e. of 7th-av., 19.5x98.9	22,500
22d-st., No. 45, n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x98.9	33,000
25th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	25,000
27th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	26,000
31st-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x98.9	16,000
32d-st., s. s., 242 ft. w. of 1st-av., 18x98.9	13,000
40th-st., s. s., 266.8 ft. e. of 9th-av., 16.8x½ block	9,75
45th-st., s. s., 280 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5	24,000
46th-st., n. e. corner Lexington-av., 20x½ block	33,000
55th-st., s. s., 259.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 27x100.5x37.9x100.5	30,000
62d-st., n. s., 337 ft. e. of 2d-av., 17x100.5	nom.
65th-st., 12.9 ft. s. of s. s., and 230 ft. w. of 2d-av., interior gore running s. 87.8 to centre line x w.75xn.99 2x75.10	10,000
65th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 130x—x131.5x31.10	10,600
88th-st., n. s., 131 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.8	7,250
68th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x100.8	23,000
119th-st., s. s., 335 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.10	7,000
128th-st., n. s., 382 ft. w. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11	8,000
129th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x99.11	3,000
136th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 100x99.11	13,130
Lexington-av., w. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 57th-st., 40x100	22,000
1st-av., e. s., 102.2 ft. s. of 74th-st., 102.2x213	36,000
3d-av., s. e. corner 108th-st., 17.10x75	23,000
LEASES.	
Canal-st., No. 27, store, &c., 7 years, per year	$1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DWELLINGS, BUSINESS PROPERTY, AND VACANT LOTS.

FOR SALE.

L. J. CARPENTER,
NO. 26 3D-AV., (BIBLE-HOUSE.)

FOR SALE.—NO. 52 WEST 11TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., three-story, high-stoop, brick, 25x54x94; price $30,000.

ALSO,

A three-story high-stoop brick house, 25x55x65, in EAST 29TH-ST., between Broadway and 4th-av.; price $32,500.

ALSO,

A first-class four-story brown-stone house in EAST 34TH-ST., near Lexington-av.; price $3?,000.

ALSO,

On IRVING-PLACE, near 17th-st., an extra wide and deep, high-stoop house.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR improved City property, one lot on 104th-st., near Central Park, and a fine house, with carriage-house and stable, seven acres of land with abundance of fruit, at Monsey, on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour from New-York, at $12,000. Address P., A., Box No. 2,064, New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—IN 53D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An elegant four-story full size brown-stone house. Price, including the handsome furniture, $75,000.

ALSO,

An elegant four-story house in East 35th-st., between Park and Madison avs. Price, $35,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN EAST 78TH-st., near 5th-av., house, four story, high stoop, brown stone, 30 feet wide, porte cochère and stable in the rear; all in perfect order; possession May 1, 1873. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE — THE CHURCH AND grounds south-east corner 5th-av. and 19th-st.; about 80 feet on 5th-av., by 150 feet on 19th-st. Price asked, $600,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO RENT FOR ONE to three years, or to lease for twenty-one years, on ground rent, the first-class store No. 401 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., four-story brick, about 29x103 feet.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE FACTORY PROPerty between Lexington and 3d avs.; the buildings consist of three and four stories and basements, 43.3 x100.5 feet; lot 52x100.5. Apply to
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

$16,000.—FOR SALE ON EAST 49TH-st., between 2d and 3d avs., a handsome three story brown stone house; possession May 1. Apply to the owner at No. 17 West 42d-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 47TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., handsome four-story brown-stone house, 20x about 50; $35,000. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH 5TH-AV. PROPERTY, near Houston-st., full lot; also corner Lispenard and Church sts., for sale or to lease for twenty-one years. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, 51 Lispenard-st.

EIGHTH-AV.—163 FEET FRONTAGE, FOR sale at $25,000. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

TENTH-AV.—FRONT NEAR 130TH-ST. FOR sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.

WEST 18TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.

EAST 22D-ST., near Broadway, three-story high-stoop brick.

EAST 28TH-ST., between Madison and 4th avs., three-story brick.

EAST 31ST-ST., between 5th and Madison avs., four-story brown stone.

WEST 33TH-ST., between 6th-av. and Broadway, four-story brown stone.

WEST 39TH-ST., near 5th-av., four-story brown stone, English basement.

EAST 40TH-ST., between Park and Lexington avs., three-story brown stone.

EAST 42D-ST., near 5th-av., four-story brown stone.

WEST 46TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.

WEST 47TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.

WEST 50TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.

WEST 51ST-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.

WEST 53D-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.

WEST 50TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown stone.

5TH-AV., four-story brown stone, near 53d-st.

MADISON-AV., first-class four-story brown-stone house, near 36th-st.

LEXINGTON-AV., between 53d and 54th sts., three-story brown stone.

Also many other houses for sale on 5th, Madison, and Lexington avs., and on the cross streets, in desirable locations; valuable business property in various parts of the City; vacant lots on 5th-av., the Boulevards, and other choice situations. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-Square.)

ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
96 BROADWAY,
offer for sale the following desirable lots:
35 lots on Avenue A and 106th and 107th sts., with water front.
12 lots on 96th st., between 2d and 3d avs.
Plot of ground north-east corner Avenue A and 56th st.
Water front on 12th av., 77th to 78th sts.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, IN WEST 34TH-st., near 7th-av., four-story brown-stone English-basement house, 16.8x55x100, in good order; all improvements; only $21,000.
OGDEN & CLARK,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED — THREE-story and basement brown-stone front house, No. 317 West 51st-st., near 8th-av.; house built four years ago, and last year put in complete order; painted, frescoed, &c. Apply after 2 P. M., at house, or of the owner; terms to suit. RANDALL, No. 554 8th-av.

FOR SALE.—NO. 556 5TH-AV., AND NO. 61 Park-av., fitted up in the most elegant manner by Pottier & Stymus; decorated by an Italian artist of rare ability; price very low; terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NOS. 121, 123, and 125 East 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., 75 feet by half block, with five-story factory covering the front; possession 1st of May. Apply to owner, Mrs. MARY G. WELLS, No. 22 East 35th-st.

THIRD-AVENUE LOTS—IN VARIOUS sizes and prices, for sale by
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

EAST-SIDE LOTS—ALONG AND NEAR lines of 1st, 2d and 3d avs., for sale in plots.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

FIFTH-AVENUE—ENTIRE FRONT FOR sale near 125th-st.
F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

TWO LOTS, NORTH-EAST CORNER 4TH-av. and 117th-st., 50.5x90 feet, for sale by
FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR BUSIness men to purchase the very best business lots in Williamsburg at JERE. JOHNSON, Jr's., auction sale on TUESDAY, Feb. 18. The property is situated on the north-east corner of 4th and South 8th sts., and is without any exception the best locality for any kind of a retail business in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. It will be sold in six lots, regardless of buildings; eighty per cent. may remain on mortgage for ten year. Call at once on JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, and get a map and examine the property.

RAPID TRANSIT.—CHOICE LOTS, 25x105 feet, under close restrictions, in a first-class neighborhood, near Prospect Park and the line of the proposed rapid transit steam-road, for sale at $500 and upward. A splendid opportunity for investment or speculation. Also a new three-story brick-house, 20x38x105 feet, with every improvement, at a bargain. Apply from 12 to 2 o'clock at office of the late A. J. WALKER, No. 112 Jonn-st., New-York.

EIGHTY PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE FOR TEN YEARS. GREAT CHANCE. FINEST BUSINESS PROPERTY IN WILLIAMSBURG. Six superb lots, four blocks from ferries, corner of 4th and South 8th sts., at peremptory auction sale, TUESDAY, Feb. 18. Maps and information of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—The handsome three-story residence No. 28 2d-place, Brooklyn; thirty-four feet wide (double;) desirable in all respects; immediate possession if desired. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Administrator, on the premises, or No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

A MODERATE PRICED HOUSE, EXcellent location, for sale.—Three-story high-stoop brick house on President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; lot 22x100 feet; convenient to cars and ferries. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 to 12 A. M.

RESIDENCE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS for Sale—Possession 1st of May; brick building, full-sized lot; three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry; location most desirable; price $16,000. Apply to J. N. KALLY, No. 202 Montague-st.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

A BARGAIN.—ACCESSIBLE SUBURBAN residences for sale or to let, only thirty-eight minutes from Liberty-st. by the superior accommodations (Winter or Summer) of Central Railroad; frequent express-trains; cheap fares, and desirable surroundings.

Picturesque 12-room cottage house and one acre, laid out in drives, lawns, garden, flowers, berries, bearing fruit and shade trees; wide halls, verandas, &c.; $12,000.

Large French-roof 14-room cottage house, stable, and nearly one acre, planted in garden; berries, bearing fruit, shade-trees; very substantial; $14,000; with extra land, $26,000.

Choice of either on very easy terms. They are within 1,000 feet of passenger depot, at best end of the city, and 5,000 feet from its centre. Paved streets, gas, and water, heater, exclusive stairways, call bell, &c. Rent $1,200 and $1,500. For particulars apply at West Elizabeth Railroad Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235 New-York City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUMMIT, CHATHAM, MADISON, NEW-JERSEY.

FOR SALE—Houses, villa sites, and farms.
TO RENT—Houses furnished and unfurnished.
FOR EXCHANGE—Several places for City property.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE,
Summit, near the station.

ORANGE, N. J.---SPECIALTY.

All classes of property; sales from $5,000 to $50,000; sixty properties to rent, either furnished or unfurnished.
HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—One and a quarter mile from depot, two very nice new dwelling-houses, two-story and attic, with plots, 50x200 feet; on the Sleepy Hollow, near the Bedford Road, at very low prices; three-fourths can remain on mortgage. Also, number of villa plots, 50x150 feet, at $600 and upward, per plot. Apply to T. MILTON PURDY, corner Main and Water sts., Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—143 ACRES, IN WESTCHESTER County, only fifteen miles from 42d-st., containing several houses and other valuable improvements; desirable as a present residence or very profitable investment, owing to increased railroad communication in a short time; sold to settle an estate. Full particulars and maps of OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-YORK CITY property, farm of 160 acres in the West; delightful climate; soil admirably adapted to cultivation of fruits; thirty acres orchard; contains many hundred peach, pear, and apple trees, and other choice fruits; fine chance for one desiring property of this kind. O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

RIVERSIDE-AV. LOTS FOR SALE, with a good three-story and basement brick house, south-east corner of 88th-st. These lots are elegantly located with a magnificent view.
For further particulars apply to
ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON LINE OF MIDLAND RAILroad, New-Jersey, a number of places from two to one hundred acres, improved and unimproved, high mountain land; perfectly healthy and no mosquitoes; one hour from New-York; no better investment within fifty miles of the City. Apply to
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 50x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE — A COUNTRY-SEAT, WITH Store, (old stand) good outbuildings, 10 acres in fruits and shrubbery; price, $10,000, being less than value of buildings; also, a house and stable in Sing Sing; also, a farm, 70 acres, near Hudson; also, one of 350 acres near Elmira. RUFUS K. McHARG, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A splendid country seat, with furniture, horses, carriages, &c.; only one and a quarter mile from the depot; three-fourths can remain on mortgage. Apply to T. MILTON PURDY, corner Main and Water sts., Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—AT SING SING, A BEAUTIFUL country residence; six acres land, abundance of fruit, double house; spring water brought into the house; one mile from Scarboro, and two miles from Sing Sing depot. Apply to
T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

WALTER UNDERHILL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, YONKERS, N. Y.—All descriptions of Yonkers property for sale or rent; a very fine place for sale on the highest elevation; also a desirable property on Warburton-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

RESIDENCE AT WESTPORT, CONN.—Double house of seventeen rooms, good cellar, good water, abundance of fruit, fine shade and water-view, convenient to depot. Land adjoining for sale. Address Mrs. C. SANFORD.

CRANFORD, N. J.—CENTRAL RAILroad, seventeen miles from New-York; new Swiss cottage; eleven rooms, half acre ground; by depot; $3,200; easy terms. Address G. O. POTTER, above.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.

Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, within thirty minutes of Wall-st., desirable residences, with fine view, and park attached; terms of sale easy; rents low. Further particulars at the office of the estate of ERNEST FIEDLER, No. 33 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J. — SHORT DISTANCE from depot, a fine residence and suitable outbuildings all in good order, with four, five or seven acres of land; neighborhood unexceptionable; street Macadamized and lighted with gas. Inquire of EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY VALUABLE farms near Sing Sing; splendid river and inland views; contents 160 and 116 acres. Reference, GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

MADISON-SQUARE PROPERTY.

NO. 6 EAST 23D-ST.,
Adjoining the corner of
BROADWAY.

To lease lot and dwelling on 23d-st., 50 feet front, with full lot in rear on 22d-st.

This valuable property would be leased for a term of years on favorable conditions.

For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON WESTCHESTER-AV., PORTchester, Westchester County—A large dwelling house, eighteen rooms, hot and cold water, furnace, range, &c., large carriage house, and other outbuildings, all in complete order; fine garden, with fruits and flowers in great abundance, and ten acres of land in the highest state of cultivation; five minutes from railroad depot. Will be let to a careful tenant at a moderate rent. W. K. PEYTON, 272 and 274 Bowery.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 130 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, BY A FAMILY going to Europe, a thoroughly and beautifully furnished house, situated between Park and Madison avs.; price $7,000. Address C. C. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 64½ West 32d-st., giving full name and residence. Also, stable in East 41st-st. to rent.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURnished and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,500.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOUSE, FURNISHED, To Let.—Family going to Europe; house not large, with billiard-table, Steinway's piano, &c.; to private family only; terms, $500 per month. Address F. H. C., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE WHOLE OR part of three-story high-stoop attic and basement house; three rooms deep on three floors; all improvements; rent very reasonable to responsible tenant. Apply at No. 417 West 23d-st.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front four-story basement house, 18 feet wide, No. 34 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to R. A. WINSLOW, No. 386 5th-av.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 28 West 33d-st. Apply to HENRY DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE,

BROADWAY, NOS. 478, 480, 482,
AND No. 60 CROSBY-ST.,

75 feet on Broadway, 25 feet on Crosby-st., and 200 feet through; is to be improved with a first-class building, and ready for occupancy 1st January, 1874. Parties desiring to rent, by applying before the 20th inst., can have improvements made to suit.

Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, NO. 112 5TH-AV., EXTRA-WIDE STORE.

Well arranged, well lighted, new, and very showy. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NO. 596 BROADWAY.—TO LET, THE splendid loft occupied by Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, 55x200, well lighted with windows. Apply to J. O. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED room, 25x90, with ten or fifteen horse power, well adapted for a sewing-machine factory or machine-shop, as there is connected with the premises a foundry and japaning establishment; corner Hope and Eighth sts., Williamsburg.

TO LET OR LEASE—FLOORS IN THE new building Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., well adapted for printers or manufacturing purposes requiring abundant light, with or without steam power. Apply to OCKERSHAUSEN BROS., No. 380 South-st., or J. T. PRESTON, No. 27 Rose-st.

TO LEASE.—NOS. 21 AND 23 PECK-SLIP corner of Water-st., to be improved with substantial building.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO. No. 7 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

TO LET—A COAL-YARD, ESTABLISHED for thirty years, corner Washington and Laight sts.; size 75x80, with office, scale, and fixtures. Apply at No. 392 Washington-st.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BARclay-st., opposite new Post-office, stores and office to let. Inquire at Room No. 39, up-stairs, in the building.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO RENT FROM APRIL 1.—By a gentleman and wife, a medium-sized high-stoop house, furnished or unfurnished, above 19th-st., and between Lexington and 6th avs. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 134 *Times* Office, giving description of house, location, and terms.

HOUSES WANTED TO SUPPLY A DEmand.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO EUROPE.—A respectable Scotch married woman wishes a house to take care of during the absence of the family; best City reference. Call or address J. W., No. 354 West 38th-st., top floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TENEMENT PROPERTY, IN good location, in trade for lots. Address, stating every particular, Box No. 3,649 Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE,

IN PARTITION.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

NO. 147 WEST 29TH-ST., LOT OF LAND, WITH BRICK STABLES.

Also,

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT INWOOD, IN THE TWELFTH WARD.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1873,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR., ESQ., REFEREE,

No. 147 West 29th-st., 299.7 feet east of 7th-av.—The lot of land with the brick stables.

Also, valuable property at Inwood, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York.

Four lots of land, south-west corner of Hudson-av. and O-st., each lot 25x100 feet.

One plot of ground between 214th and 215th sts., 10th and 11th avs., containing 4 713-1000 acres. On this plot is a large two-story and basement brick mansion, carriage house, stable, ice house, and other out-buildings.

The property is well located, commanding a fine view of the Hudson, and in a neighborhood that is increasing in value daily.

For maps and full particulars inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 69 IRVING-PLACE, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

IRVING-PLACE.—The four-story, high-stoop brick house and lot, situate on the west side of Irving-place, between 18th and 19th sts., and known as No. 69. House about 70 feet deep; is in good order and contains modern improvements. Lot 23 by 85.6 feet. Possession 1st of May next.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PREMISES, NO. 61 MANGIN-ST., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Mangin st.—The lot of land, together with the three-story brick shop thereon, situate on the westerly side of Mangin st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., and known as No. 61; lot 25x100 feet north side, 97 feet south side.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF RICHARD F. CARMAN, Deceased.

175 LOTS,

INCLUDING VACANT LOTS, VILLAS, DWELLING HOUSES, AND AN ELEGANT HOTEL,

SITUATE ON THE BOULEVARD,

150TH, 151ST, 152D, AND 153D STS., 10TH AND 12TH AVS., ALSO, VALUABLE WATER GRANTS ON THE HUDSON RIVER,

BETWEEN 151ST AND 153D STS.

ALSO, IMPROVED PROPERTY ON BEAVER AND WEST 31ST STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, Feb 27, 1873,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

BY ORDER OF R. CARMAN COMBES AND JOSEPH F. DONNEL, ESQS., EXECUTORS, the following described Real Estate, viz.:

126 LOTS,

comprising the two entire blocks bounded by the

BOULEVARD,

12TH-AV., 151ST, 152D AND 153D STS.

On the westerly end of the block bounded by 152d and 153d sts. is a large and substantially-built brick hotel, known as the

RIVERSIDE HOUSE.

It has an extensive view of the

HUDSON RIVER,

and is one of the best located hotel sites in the City of New-York, having all the advantages of a Summer resort, and being only thirty-five minutes from Dey-street by Elevated and Hudson River Railroads.

There are also on these two blocks thirteen

BEAUTIFUL VILLAS,

well built, many of them having water and gas introduced, and stables attached.

ALSO,

VALUABLE WATER GRANTS

on the

HUDSON RIVER,

BETWEEN 151ST AND 153D STS.

TWELVE LOTS ON 10TH-AV., 152D AND 153D STS. On the 10-av. lots are ten three-story brick houses.

TWENTY LOTS BOUNDED BY 10TH-AV., 151ST AND 152D STS. On this property there are three frame cottages.

TWO LOTS ON 10TH-AV., BETWEEN 153D AND 154TH STS., with frame buildings thereon.

HOUSE AND LOT NORTH SIDE 150TH-ST., 100 FEET EAST OF 10TH-AV.

WEST 31ST-ST.,

BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH AVS., brick buildings, NOS. 146, 148, AND 150.

FOUR-STORY BRICK STORES, NOS. 34 AND 46 BEAVER-ST.

The above-described property is most eligibly located, being in the immediate line of improvements.

This sale, which will be

PEREMPTORY,

affords a most desirable opportunity to capitalists for safe and

PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

SEVENTY PER CENT. MAY REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE FOR ONE, THREE, OR FIVE YEARS.

Map at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at office of

DE WITT, LOCKMAN & KIP, ATTORNEYS, NO. 88 NASSAU-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STORE AND LOT NO. 66 DEY-ST., HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT ON WEST 14TH-ST., AND HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOT ON WEST 13TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of John C. Tucker and Dudley M. Ferguson, Esqs., executors of Jacob Hoppock, deceased:

DEY-STREET—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the north side of Dey-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., and known as No. 66 Dey-st. Store about 60 feet deep. Lot 25x65 feet.

WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET—The four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lease of lot, situate on the south side of West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 32 West 14th-st. The house is 65 feet deep, contains modern improvements, is frescoed, and in good order. Spingler lease, first term expires March 1, 1874. Annual ground rent $300. Covenants for renewal. Lot 25x103.3 feet.

WEST THIRTEENTH-STREET—The four-story brick dwelling (with stable and carriage-house on first floor) and lot, situate on the north side of West 13th-st., immediately in the rear of the last described property, and known as No. 31 West 13th-st. Lot 25x103.3 feet. Maps at the office of the Auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, Office No. 7 Pine-st.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

ESTATE OF JOHN FERGUSON, DECEASED.

Supreme Court sale in partition of valuable property on Waverley-place, Beaver, Water, Prince, and Marion sts.

WAVERLEY-PLACE.—North side, known as No. 5, two doors from Broadway, three-story and attic brick house, lot 25x108. This building has recently been altered for business purposes.

BEAVER-STREET.—South side, near Broad-st., known as No. 38, four-story brick, lot about 19x80.

WATER-STREET.—South side, two doors from Fulton-st., known as No. 195, five-story brick, lot about 20x80.

PRINCE-STREET.—North-westerly corner of Marion, known as No. 63 Prince-st., with brick buildings covering the entire lot, 24.9x117.

The above property has not changed hands in nearly forty years. Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and permits can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.

CHARLES H. WINFIELD, Referee.
J. A. & C. J. MAPES, Attorneys.

TRUSTEE'S SALE AT AUCTION.

VALUABLE PLANTATION IN ST. FRANCIS COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

Will be sold by H. D. Bulkley, Trustee, under deed of trust to secure $15,000 of notes of C. A. Rose, of Memphis, to Kirtland, Babcock & Bronson, for account of John Sedgwick, their assignee in bankruptcy, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, 1873, at the office of Donoho & Bulkley, in Memphis, Tenn.

The tract contains over 1,000 acres, has a frontage of over one mile on the St. Francis River, and is situated fifteen miles south-east of Madison, the county-seat of St. Francis Country, Arkansas, and five miles west of Kent's Landing, on the Mississippi, having easy access to the markets of Memphis and New-Orleans. Three hundred acres are cleared and under fence; fifty acres deadened, and the balance well timbered with oak and ash. Ample quarters for laborers. Soil first class.

Address DONOHO & BULKLEY, No. 39 Madison-st., Memphis, Tenn.
Or BANGS & NORTH, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the following described Bonds, the same having been STOLEN, in an incomplete condition, from the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York:

200 Bonds, of One Thousand Dollars each, being First Mortgage Coupon Bonds of the TOLEDO, CANADA SOUTHERN AND DETROIT RAILWAY COMPANY,

Numbered 501 to 700 inclusive.

The above-mentioned Bonds are not fully executed, as they lack the seal of the Company and the signature of its secretary.

KENYON COX, Treasurer.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,

COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the Derby Coal Company of Pennsylvania, will be held on TUESDAY, the 25th of February, 1873, at 12 M., at the office of the Company, in Philipsburg, Centre County, Penn.

By order of the President.
ML. MUNOZ Y CASTRO, Secretary.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$35,000—TO BUY LEASEHOLD, AND a large amount for first or second mortgages. Address, with full particulars, DISCOUNT, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN

Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, 100 miles, from Champaign to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and connects important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, 308 miles are completed, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offers for sale its FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund.

The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 159 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it makes a great saving of distance and has low grades.

It is building for cash, by responsible stockholders, and is BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST. Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.

CONVERTIBLE

MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 per cent. mortgage bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit. Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

Convertible Railroad Bonds have proved in the past the most profitable ever issued.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are FIRST-CLASS in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

70 William-st., N. Y.

10 TO 20 PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Interest paid by State Treasurer in New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.

Insurance, Gas-light, Bank, and City Railroad Stocks and Bonds; also, other first-class securities for sale, at the lowest market rates, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Choice investment Stocks and Bonds a specialty with this house for twenty-one years.

INSURANCE.

HOME INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.

The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.

FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven directors and three inspectors of election of the Harlem Bank, will be held at the banking room, No. 2,279 3d-av., on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1873. Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FEB. 10, 1873. J. ANDERSON, Cashier.

ALEX. LAUDERDALE DUNCAN IS authorized to sign our name by procuration.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

FEB. 15, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level*, *Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER

BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of........................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

8 PER CT. GOLD BOND.

Interest Payable Quarterly.

COMPLETED ROAD.

First Mortgage
Only $16,000 Per Mile
OF THE
Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

RENDERING THE LARGEST INCOME OF ANY FIRST-CLASS RAILWAY SECURITY UPON THE MARKET.

For further particulars apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER,

No. 12 Pine-st.

HOUSTON & TEXAS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

Secured by a Mortgage upon the Road, Equipments, and Land Grant of over 5,000,000 acres. There is, in addition, a Sinking Fund of Two per Cent. IT WILL BE ENTIRELY COMPLETED DURING THIS MONTH, thereby forming a direct route from Galveston to New-York by railroad. We recommend the bonds as a perfectly safe investment. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

OF

LONG ISLAND

SEVEN PER CENT.

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

(EXTENSION,)

DUE 1893. FOR SALE BY

WM. AND JOHN O'BRIEN,

NO. 58 WALL-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES. INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

10 Per Cent. INTEREST!

County, Town, City, and School District Bonds of IOWA, ILLINOIS, KANSAS, and NEBRASKA For sale by

BROWN, WADSWORTH & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 22 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents:

CITY BANK OF LONDON,
AND WEINER WECHSLER BANK, VIENNA.

NOTICE TO NORTH CAROLINA BONDHOLDERS.—The holders of the special tax bonds of the State of North Carolina are invited to attend a meeting on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., at 4 P. M., at the office of Whitehouse & Co., No. 25 Broad-st., when matter of interest will be submitted for consideration.

FEB. 17, 1873.

STATE OF GEORGIA SIX PER CENT. Past due BONDS; also, coupons of VIRGINIA CONSOLIDATED BONDS, wanted by J. B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

A HOME SECURITY.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of a Completed Railroad in New-York State.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$700,000

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Sodus Point & Southern Railroad Company,

Due in 1891, convertible into the stock of the Company until 1881, interest payable in gold semi-annually on June 1 and Dec. 1, at the Union Trust Company, New-York, where, also, the bonds can be registered at the option of the holder.

The Road upon which the above Bonds are a first lien of $20,000 per mile, is thirty-five miles in length, and is now open for business the entire distance. It runs from Great Sodus Bay, the best and largest harbor on the south side of Lake Ontario, through the Counties of Wayne and Ontario to Gorham, where it connects with the Northern Central Railway of Pennsylvania, thus opening a new outlet from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the coal fields of Pennsylvania to Canada and the great lakes.

A large local business is assured to the road, and it has valuable direct connections with the New-York Central Railroad and the Erie Canal at Newark and, via the Northern Central Railway, with the Erie Railroad and Lehigh Valley Railroad, which must draw a great through trade in coal, lumber, grain, iron-ore, salt, &c., to this new Lake Port for shipment to and from the principal Canadian ports.

With these great advantages insured to the enterprise, we believe these Bonds to be a safe and very desirable investment. Pamphlets, Maps, and full information will be furnished on application.

We offer these Bonds for the present at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM

RAILROAD COMP'Y.

NEW CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$12,000,000.

Trustee—Union Trust Company, New-York. Bonds due May 1, 1900, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, May and November, at the Office of the Company.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Sealed proposals will be received, addressed to C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer, at this office, until 20th of February, next, for $2,000,000, or any part of $2,000,000 of said bonds.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for Five per Cent. of the amount bid for.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, if in its judgment the interests of the Company require it.

Any further information desired, in respect to the Bonds, can be obtained from the undersigned at the office of the Company.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

MIDLAND

7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.

Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.

For sale by

WOOD & DAVIS,

Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

THE MUTUAL TRUST INSTITUTION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, a committee duly appointed by the corporators of the above-named institution, to receive subscriptions to its capital stock, hereby give notice, pursuant to the act of incorporation of said company, that they will open books and receive subscriptions on the twentieth (20th) day of February, 1873, at the Bank of the Metropolis, corner of Broadway and Sixteenth (16th) st.

Subscriptions will also be received at the Banking-house of Wm. Alex. Smith & Co., No. 40 Wall-st.

F. D. TAPPEN,
ED. F. DeLANCEY,
THOS. P. CUMMINGS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1873.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until March 6.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 20.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

REVENUE STAMPS.—ALL DENOMINAtions bought and sold by D. H. ANTHONY, No. 44 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of CHARLES DORTIC, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

CHAS. DORTIC,
ELDEN A. MORRIS.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of MORRIS & BUCHAN, and will continue the business of the late firm of CHARLES DORTIC at No. 90 Water-st.

ELDEN A. MORRIS,
JAMES BUCHAN, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1873.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of JAMES L. SHARP & CO., heretofore known as JAMES L. SHARP, and while thanking the friends of the old firm for past favors, we would solicit a continuance of their patronage in the future.

JAMES L. SHARP,
GILBERT G. WOOD.

NO. 130 6TH-AV., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19 | Calabria, Wed., March 12
Abyssinia, Wed., Feb. 26 | Parthia, Wed., March 19
Algeria, Wed'day, March 5 | Samaria, Wed., March 26

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage .... $30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP JAVA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at [illegible] A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1873. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC .... SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC .... SATURDAY, Mar. 1, at 7:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC .... SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC .... SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC .... SATURDAY, Mar. 22, at 12 M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, GROGAN .... Wed'day, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON .... Wed'day, Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE .... Wed'day, Mar. 5, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON .... Wed'day, ar. 12, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER .... Saturday, March 8, at 12 M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage .... $75 and $65, currency
Steerage .... $30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

TRINACRIA..Wed., Feb. 19 | ITALIA..Wed., Feb. 26
ANGLIA....Sat., Feb. 22 | EUROPA....Sat., Mar. 1

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS .... Saturday, Feb. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL .... Saturday, Mar. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... Thursday, Mar. 6, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN .... Saturday, Mar. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS .... Saturday, Mar. 15, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON .... ROUSSAN .... Monday, Feb. 17
ST. LAURENT .... LEMARIE .... Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE .... DANRE .... Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin .... $125 | Second cabin $75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-powered iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH .... Feb. 19, at 10½ A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE .... Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN .... Mar. 5, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE..Mar. 19, at ——
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 26, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 20, 1873—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. MORSE, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,
(RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.)
NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 13 East River, as follows:

LAGOS, Cowanth .... Feb. —
MANDINGO, Spence .... Saturday, Mar. 15

AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. [illegible], for Turks Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 24th inst.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. BRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello will be dispatched on the 28th inst.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA,
HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M. every Thursday.

WILMINGTON, (Havana only,) .... Feb. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) .... Feb. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,) .... March 6
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,) .... March 13

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMER.—Steamer CLEOPATRA will [illegible] Havana on SATURDAY, Feb. 22.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M.

The steam-ships

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, Feb. 18.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, Feb. 20.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through business, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH .... Feb. 21
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM .... March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR .... April 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIP

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

TO HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHAT EVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD HAGAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 3d day of March, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867: That I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section. ELLIS N. CROW, Assignee, No. 145 Sullivan-street, New-York City.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN THE District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK, bankrupt. Southern District of New-York, ss. To all whom it may concern. You are hereby notified that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, on 4th day of March, 1873, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, under sections 27 and 28 of the act of Congress, entitled, "an act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, the purpose of the said meeting being to receive the assignee's report of his proceedings, which will be filed, and to declare a dividend if proper. Dated Feb. 14, 1873.

FRANCIS W. WORTH, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. GILLESPY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 3,732.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John W. Gillespy, of New-York City, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of February, A. D., 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, the 3d day of February, 1873. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

f4-law3wTu*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT B. MACY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Robert B. Macy, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-street, in said district, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD HAGAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward Hagan, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of a creditor, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1873.

ELLIS N. CROW, Assignee,
No. 145 Sullivan-street, New-York City.
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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of MICHAEL McDERMOTT, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt, will be held at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers of Bankruptcy in said district, (No. 33 Albany-st.) for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell the personal property and assets of the LODI PRINT WORKS not previously disposed of, consisting of horses, harness, carts, wagons, chemicals, dye-stuffs, and other materials, and also certain claims of said Lodi Print Works against their debtors, at public auction, at the premises of said Lodi Print Works, at Lodi, Bergen County, N. J., on FRIDAY, the 28th day of February, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.—Dated Feb. 17, 1873. NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee of the Lodi Print Works, Bankrupts.

NO. 3,793.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTIN COLMAR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Martin Colmar, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 3d day of February, A. D. 1873.

FRANK J. MORRIS, Assignee,
f4-law3wTu* No. 341 Broadway, New-York City.

BILLIARDS.

$210.—$240.—TWO ELEGANT, new, first-class 5x10 carom billiard tables, square and beveled; must be sold at once, at a sacrifice; balls, cues, &c., included. HERTS, No. 16 Cortlandt-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 206 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. H. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD
NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 11:28 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:28 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:08, 11:28 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:08, 9:08, 11:28 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 11:28 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 5:39, 6:35, 8:08 (Ex.,) and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:08, 9:08, 11:28 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:35 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:08, 8:08 (Ex.,) 9:08, 10:08, 11:28 A. M.; 12:23 (Ex.,) 2:23, 3:08 (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.,) 4:53, 5:39, 6:05, 6:35, 7:23, 8:08 (Ex.,) stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:08, 9:08, 10:08, 11:28 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:05, 6:35, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st., New-York, at 7:08 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, and Bridgeport, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 and 8:08 P. M.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:23, 9:10 P. M.

For Hartford and Springfield, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 3:08, and 8:08 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:08 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 12:23 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:08 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:08 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:23, 3:08 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 3:08 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad, (Air-line,) 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:08 A. M. and 3:08 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:08 A. M., 3:08 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:08, 8:08, and 9:08 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:08 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:08 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:08 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:08 A. M., 12:23, and 3:08 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—†7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 2:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:13, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:25 P. M., and 12:30 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M. R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—BANK-BOOK NO. 30,068, ON EAST River Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the bank No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York.

MEETINGS.

MASS MEETING

FOR

RAPID TRANSIT.

AT

COOPER INSTITUTE.

The People's Movement.

NO TRIBUTE TO MONOPOLISTS

No Taxing of Trade, Commerce, or Industry to Pay Dividends to Capital.

The Freest Circulation of the People at the Lowest Fares.

The people of New-York who indorse these sentiments, and who believe that the time has come when the City of New-York should provide for her own wants and the wants of her people in the matter of rapid transit, as she provided for them in the matter of the Croton water, are invited to assemble in

MASS-MEETING

at Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, to give expression to their sentiments, and to send a delegation to Albany to urge the passage of the bill now pending in the Legislature to secure that object.

As the question is one in which all classes are interested, all classes are invited to attend.

THE HON. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND

will preside. Addresses will be made by Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Hon. Charles Crary, Abram S. Hewitt, Esq., Gen. Franz Sigel, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, William R. Martin, S. E. Church, and several other well-known gentlemen.

Let New-York now speak out and tell how she feels on this subject and what she intends to do.

PETER COOPER,
EMIL SAUER,
COURTLAND PALMER,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
ROBERT S. HONE,
J. W. DREXEL,
HOWARD POTTER,
A. S. HEWITT,
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W. PURCELL,
ELIJAH MEYERS,
ELIE CHARLIER,
J. B. BAGDEN,
O. SEWELL.

And more than 1,000 others who have signed the call, but for whose names there is not room.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MR. JAMES E. HAYES..Sole Lessee and Director.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17,
and
EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Reappearance of
MR. GEO. L. FOX
and revival of his Comic Trick Pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
with new Scenery, Music, Costumes, and Tricks.

G. L. FOX .... as .... Clown
C. K. FOX .... as .... Pantaloon
C. W. RAVEL .... Harlequin
Miss FANNY BEANE .... Columbine

A brilliant array of specialty artists.

First appearance of Prof. NELSON and SONS in their classic gymnastic performances.

First time of the RUSSIAN QUARTETTE, late of the Grand Russian Opera Troupe. First appearance of ALICE and ADA MOLTENO, Solo Harpists and Violinists, from London. Reappearance of the wonderful MARTENS FAMILY. VENUS AND ADONIS, the charming infant Velocipedists. Signor CASSELLI, Wire Walker. KYNOCK and SMITH, Skaters. The entire troupe of BEDOUIN ARABS, ten in number. Master THOMAS CASSELLI, Vocalist, and a large and complete corps of Pantomimists.

Those favorite Gymnasts, the WILSON BROTHERS, are engaged, and will shortly appear.

Scale of prices—Family Circle, 50c.; Dress-circle and Parquet, $1; Orchestra and Balcony, $1 50; Private Boxes, $5, $8, and $10 each.

FAMILY MATINEES ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Scale of prices to Matinée—Family Circle, 50c.; Dress-circle and Parquet, 75c.; children under twelve years, 50c.; all reserved seats, $1. Boxes as usual.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor .... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager .... Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1½.
FOURTH WEEK AND
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the most wonderful play of the year,
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

HOUSE CROWDED EVERY NIGHT. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1½. | Characters by Messrs. Mark Smith, F. F. Mackay, W. B. Laurens, George Parkes, H. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, W. H. Wilder, W. Stuart, and Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Mary Griswold, and Miss Imogene Fowler.

Seats secured one month in advance.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. CHANFRAU.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF MOSE.

EVENING AT 8. F. S. CHANFRAU as MOSE and TOODLES. | AFTERNOON AT 2. First times of J. Z. LITTLE in SAVED FROM THE WRECK.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday,
THREE PERFORMANCES IN LECTURE ROOM.
Morning at 11; Afternoon at 2; Evening at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MAX MARETZEK .... Sole Manager
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
OF
PAULINE LUCCA.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS:
The sale of subscription tickets
FOR THIS SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS,
during which
Mme. PAULINE LUCCA

will positively make her last appearance previous to her departure, will begin on MONDAY, 17th inst., at box-office, and continue TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY.

The regular sale of tickets for single nights will begin on Thursday, Feb. 20, inst., at the regular ticket-offices.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 20.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, price $15, can now be obtained, on proper introduction, from the members of the Society. The boxes can only be secured on application to Mr. Louis Grass, No. 136 Chambers-st.

TICKET COMMITTEE.
CHAS. UNGAR .... No. 46 Exchange-place
HENRY W. FISCHER .... No. 131 Water-st.
SIGISMUND KAUFMANN .... No. 39 Nassau-st.
H. UHL .... *Staats Zeitung*, No. 17 Chatham-st.
H. MOSENTHAL .... No. 337 Broadway
E. STEIGER .... No. 22 Frankfort-st.
LOUIS KAMMERER .... No. 36 Walker-st.
CHARLES WILATUS .... No. 266 Bowery
H. C. F. KOCH .... No. 15 Carmine-st.
ADAM BRAEUTIGAM .... No. 701 Broadway
LOUIS GEILFUSS .... Steinway Hall
THEODORE HEIDENFELD .... No. 179 2d-av.
GEORGE NEMBACH .... No. 25 East 14th-st.
C. F. L. HOHENTHAL .... corner 32d-st. and 3d-av.
JACOB WINDMULLER, German Savings Bank .... 4th-av. and 14th-st.
ISAAC HONIG .... No. 111 Broadway

BELLEW. HAMLET.
(STEINWAY HALL.)

The London *Daily Standard* says: "It is well known that Mr. Bellew suggested many of the beautiful readings which made Mr. Fechter's Hamlet so famous; but he has proved himself worthy to be a preceptor to any living tragedian in the character of the Danish Prince."

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE. 23D-ST.
Every Evening at 8. Saturday Matinée at 2.
Great success of the new Burlesque.
BRUT-US. BRUT-US. BRUT-US.
Characters by Dan Bryant and Company.

J. M. BELLEW. HAMLET.
(WEDNESDAY.)

Mr. BELLEW will give his last two readings in New-York on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at STEINWAY HALL. On WEDNESDAY he will give his famous reading of the play of

HAMLET,

Which extended his fame throughout Europe, and was read for eight consecutive weeks in the City of London at St. George's Hall, to the most cultivated and fashionable audiences of England.

FRIDAY—Positively last day in New-York.
Tickets at Schirmer's and the Hall.

LECTURES.

LECTURE
BY
DE CORDOVA,

in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, 12th-st., near 6th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Our New Clergyman*.
Tickets, 50 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOLS.—The fifth lecture of the course of 1873, will be delivered by RUSSELL STURGIS, Esq., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 18th inst. Subject—*Ornament and Manufacture*. Admission free. T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary N. A.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

A LADY OF REFINEMENT DESIRES a situation as governess and companion to two or three children. She has resided abroad during the past eight years as instructress in a first-class American family, and has had charge of the education of two children, whom she has trained in the various branches of accomplishment, to the entire satisfaction of their parents. She is perfectly qualified to teach the usual English branches, the French and German languages, and the rudiments of music. The children that have been under her care are now aged respectively thirteen and fifteen. She is also qualified to take charge of a gentleman's household, or to fill any similar position of trust. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Inquire at No. 40 University-place.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 28. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

TO RENT—A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, situated in one of the pleasantest cities of New-England; widely known and long established; will be rented, furnished, for a term of years. Address, with references, S. H. G., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil.
E. & J. BIRD, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., for both sexes; 167 furnished rooms; twenty instructors; term opens March 17. ALONZO FLACK, President.

BENHAM'S SCHOOL, NO. 136 WEST 41ST-st., with primary and limited number. Large experience and highest references.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

MRS. T. W. CAULFIELD AND Miss PARROTT removed to No. 78 East 53d-st. Piano-forte, harp, singing, oil-painting, French.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

MISS PERINE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for young ladies and children, No. 166 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N.Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, an experienced professional teacher, having the best references, desires engagements as private tutor; preparation for college a specialty. Address Z., Columbia College, New-York.

A HARVARD GRADUATE OF SEVERAL years' experience desires private pupils; highest testimonials and City reference. Address C. K., No. 105 East 24th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. FLORENCE.
Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. Edwin Booth.
THIRD WEEK. LAST NIGHTS.
Of the Popular Comedian,
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE, as BOB BRIERLY,
In THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Mr. FLORENCE will appear as BOB BRIERLY at the MATINEE on SATURDAY at 2.

"I have heard
That guilty creatures sitting at a play
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their malefactions."
—*Hamlet, Act II.*

The London *Times*, in speaking of this great Moral Drama, mentions a fact to which the provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation: "A clerk who had absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham about 8 o'clock, and after taking some refreshments went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was the "Ticket-of-leave Man," and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for, when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the "Ticket-of-leave Man" took place, Parker, the clerk, became so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 19,
GRAND MATINEE ENTERTAINMENT
In aid of the
MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.
THE POPULAR COMEDIAN,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,

Messrs. E. Lamb, Robert Pateman, H. Hatto, C. A. McManus, W. J. Leonard, J. C. Dunn, Misses Fanny Haywood, Mollie Sackett, Mary Wells, Kate Heathcote, Mary Young, in an

ATTRACTIVE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.
The Renowned Ventriloquist,
MR. E. D. DAVIES,
IN HIS ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT,
Mr. M. W. Fiske's Original
JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.
Doors open at 1 o'clock; commence at 2 o'clock.
Admission—No reserved seats, $1.
Tickets for sale at Box Office, Booth's Theatre.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
GREAT AND CONTINUED SUCCESS
of
DAVID GARRICK,
with Mr.
SOTHERN
as
DAVID GARRICK.
This charming comedy
RECEIVED NIGHTLY WITH GENUINE ENTHUSIASM
by
CROWDED AND DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
It will be presented
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Characters by Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. POLK, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Mr. PECK, Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI, and Mrs. SEFTON.

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Carriages may be ordered at 10¼.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN,
TWELFTH WEEK.
LEO AND LOTOS. LEO AND LOTOS.
THE MAGNIFICENT BALLET SPECTACLE,
with all its beauties and novelties,
SURPASSING IN COMPLETENESS ANY
SPECTACLE EVER SEEN IN THE WORLD.
Georgeous scenery and dresses.
Americus, Davies, Siegrist Family, Trained Dogs.
Grand holiday matinée, Saturday, Feb. 22.

GRAND CONCERT.
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
assisted by eminent artists, at the
HALL OF THE EAST-SIDE ASSOCIATION,
corner of 86th-st. and 3d-av.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, 1873,
at 8 o'clock.

Admission, $1; reserved seats extra—which may be procured at the hall, at drug-store of C. A. Marsh, 125th-st. and 3d-av., and at Asa L. Shipman & Son's, No. 25 Chambers-st.

STEINWAY HALL—GRACE CHAPEL.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, 1873,
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF GRACE CHAPEL,
RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE,
on which occasion the following eminent artists have kindly volunteered to appear:
Mrs. P. D. GULAGER, soprano.
Mme. SARA BRANNAN HERSHEY, contralto.
Mlle. BERTHA BROUSIL, violiniste.
Mr. W. S. LEGGAT, tenor.
Mr. F. REMMERTZ, basso.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, piano; Mr. W. F. MILLS, piano.
Mr. CHARLES E. HORSLEY, conductor.
Tickets $2
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores.

GRAND CONCERT.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
by the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1873.

Tickets may be obtained at the Conservatory, No. 5 East 14th-st., next to Delmonico's; also at Steinway & Sons', and at the door on the evening of the concert.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
St. James' Theatre, corner 28th-st. and Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, and BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
GREATEST SUCCESS IN THE CITY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

BELLEW'S GREAT READING—HAMLET.—The London *Times* says that BELLEW'S reading of HAMLET was "redolent of genius and research."

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LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELVILLE's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

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STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
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LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

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At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 206 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

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NO. 207 WEST 43D-ST.—PLEASANT parlor with bedroom connecting, on second floor, to let with board; also, other rooms, location desirable; convenient to four lines of cars; references required.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of first-class houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1,267 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsome furnished rooms on second floor, for a party of gentlemen or family; house first-class.

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IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO NAIL, IRON, COTTON, PRINT, WOOLEN, AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS.—The very valuable water-power, nail works, rolling-mills, machinery, buildings, and workmen's houses, on the Agawam River, at East Wareham, Mass., belonging to the estate of S. T. Tisdale, deceased, will be sold by auction, together or separately, at 1 P. M., on the 27th February. Water wheels aggregate over 300-horse power; water never failing and as clear as crystal. Apply to K. CORNWALLIS, Attorney for the estate, No. 43 Wall-street, New-York, or to SAMUEL HATCH & CO., Auctioneers, Boston.

FOR SALE.—A DRY GOODS BUSINESS IN one of the best towns in Western New-York; about 15,000 inhabitants; large manufacturing interests; surrounded by a very rich farming country; will be sold on liberal terms; stock small and in good condition; satisfactory reasons given for going out of the business. Address Box No. 229 Lockport, N. Y.

WANTED—A MAN WITH FROM $5,000 TO $8,000, to extend a wood manufacturing business now in successful operation in this City. As this will bear investigation, none but principals need apply. Address immediately, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMmittee on Printing and Advertising of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 8, City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the consideration of the question of suspending the work of printing the ancient records of the City.

All persons interested in the matter are hereby requested to be present at the above-mentioned time and place without further notification.

PETER KEHR.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
JOHN FALCONER,
Committee on Printing and Advertising.

CASTOR OIL—CAN BE TAKEN AGREEably and easily in DUNDAS, DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES. No taste, no smell. Contain no Croton-oil. Sold by your druggist.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..Sole Lessee and Manager.
THIS TUESDAY NIGHT,
FEB. 18,
AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

Will be produced, for the first time in any theatre, a totally original, strikingly picturesque, and absorbingly interesting kaleidoscopic drama, in four acts, eleven tableaux and a transformation, by Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY, author of "Round the Clock," "Under the Gaslight," "Divorce," "Flash of Lightning," "Horizon," "Leah, the Forsaken," &c., founded upon the very latest Parisian spectacular "Folly," and embellished with some of the experiences of Mr. Mark Twain, as embodied in his last great work; the drama being wholly American in its sentiment, extremely elevated in its moral tone, and particularly comic from beginning to end—and is entitled

ROUGHING IT.

Every scene new .... by Mr. George Heister, Mr. Louis Duflocq, Mr. L. W. Seavey, Mr. G. W. Dayton, and Mr. J. L. De la Harpe.
The new and original music, choruses, &c. .... by .... Mr. A. Predigam
The new and ingenious machinery is .... by .... Mr. Thomas Kelly and assistants.
The elaborate properties are .... by .... Mr. Robert Cutler
The superb and characteristic costumes .... by .... Mlle. Finchette
The lights .... by .... William Hadley

THE CAST.

Besides employing the whole strength of the Grand Opera-house Company, and its magnificent chorus, calls in the auxiliary aid of nearly 200 persons.

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Denis Macduffie, a Gentleman of large fortune, with one Daughter and no more, living in Arcadia Villa, on the Grand Boulevard, an Elysium of his own creation .... Mr. John Brougham
Miss Antonietta Macduffie, the undescribable and irresistible Sole Hope of the House of Macduffie .... Mrs. John Wood
Jerolomon White .... Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Triptolemus Black .... Mr. Owen Fawcett
(Comprising the eminent firm of White & Black, Distinguished Detectives, doing business at No. 1 City Hall Place.)
Mrs. John Wood, "The Queen of Comedy and Song;" "See Small Bills" .... Miss Annie Deland
Aubrey Von Dollas, a Scion of one of our First Families, in love with Antonietta, but too poor to face her too Solvent Parents .... Mr. J. G. Peakes
Mr. Lorreylord Von Millyuns, a wealthy young Stockbroker, who aspires with Paternal Sanction to the hand of Antonietta..Mr. Edmund Pierce
The Amiable Mr. Arkansas .... Mr. J. W. Jennings
Slade, the pale Fire-Eater of Simpson's Bar .... Mr. J. G. Golden
Eldorado Johnny .... Mr. A. G. Enos
Mr. Brown, the Landlord .... Mr. G. F. Ketchum
The Chief of the Goshoots, a lineal descendant of Lo and other poor Indians .... Mr. I. A. Meade
Tom Barkey, Macduffie's confidential head Imp .... Mr. Julian Cross
Muldoon, one of the Big Pipe men..Mr. E. Chapman
"4—11—" Bell-boy at the Metropolitan Hotel .... Mr. F. Chapman
The Opium Dreamer .... Mr. Golden
Florentina, the romantic maid of the fair Antonietta .... Miss Roberta Norwood
Mother Terror, the Opium Crone .... Miss Annie Yeamans
Arrah Na Pogue, newly arrived at Castle Garden .... Miss Hyde
Slipshod .... Miss Louise Valmar
Italian Street-Cleaners, Emigrants of various nationalities, Passengers and Officers at the Grand Union Depot, Roughs at Simpson's Bar, Indians of the "Goshoot" tribe, (see Mark Twain,) Opium Smokers, United States Cavalry, &c., &c., &c. .... By the Chorus and Auxiliaries
The Genuine Mexican Plug .... By the trained steed Harry Bassett, Jr

SYNOPSIS.

The play begins in the City of New-York, and after giving a rose-colored and highly-romantic view of this Metropolis, as it would be if all its inhabitants were resolved to make it an Arcadian Paradise, it transports the spectator to the Far West, and concludes in the immediate neighborhood to which the Star of Empire has been steadily making its way.

ACT I.

SCENE I.—A Villa in the Grand Drive or Boulevard (see Report of Comm'rs Central Park, Pub. Doc., Vol. 1,038, pp. 1000-1), [by Dayton]. Chorus of Happy Big Pipe men. Introduction to the spectator of Antonietta, the Rose of Carmansville. The eminent Detectives and their plans. Elopement extraordinary, and trouble in prospect for the next Act.

ACT II.

SCENE I.—No. 1, City Hall-place, [by De La Harpe]: A brisk morning at the Detective Agency. A new refuge for Runaway Lovers! A hint for all contemplating elopement.

SCENE II.—Room No. 400 at the Metropolitan Hotel, [by De La Harpe]. The Bell Boy's certificate of character for a Popular Actress!

SCENE III.—The Comedienne's Parlors at the "Metropolitan," [by Duflocq]. A treasure of a Servant—better than a Bank! The Detective scents the Runaways—and opens the chase anew.

SCENE IV.—A glance at Castle Garden, [by Dayton]: the Labor Bureau; and how the Happy Emigrant enjoys his leisure hour. Arrah Na Pogue wants a piano!

SCENE V.—Interior of the Grand Union Depot, [by Seavey,] and departure of the Pacific Express Train!! Chorus and Dance of Passengers, Conductors, Porters, and Brakemen! to be heard on the premises every afternoon (if the weather be fine) at 6 o'clock.

ACT III.

SCENE I.—The Red Dog Tavern at Simpson's Bar, [by De La Harpe.] A leaf from Mark Twain. The Bully of the Plains. Buying out a Prairie Inn for twelve hours, and what it cost. The eloping lovers find unexpected relief, and get into unforeseen danger.

SCENE II.—On the borders of Civilization, [by Dayton.] Aubrey buys a Mexican Plug—and Macduffie plays Indian. How they each like it!

SCENE III.—At the foot of the Rocky Mountains, [by Duflocq.] An Indian Camping-ground by Starlight. Fearful determination of the Goshoot chief. Cheerful encounter between the Border Roughs and Indians in a debate with Derringers. Injun heap fooled!!

ACT IV.

SCENE I.—Interior of a Chinese Opium Den. The final card of the rival Detectives is played: A Reminiscence of "Alixe." An emotional Sensation! Concluding with

SCENES II., III., IV., and V.—An elaborate Transformation, or Dissolving Vision of the Four Seasons! showing

AN OPIUM SMOKER'S DREAM!!
(By Mr. George Heister.)

FIRST MATINEE
OF
ROUGHING IT,
NEXT SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
(Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Begins at 8.)
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY....Sole Lessee and Manager.

ALIXE!!!
THE GREAT EMOTIONAL SENSATION!
ALIXE!!!

, Fifth ALIXE MATINEE SATURDAY next at 1½ o'clock. Mr. DALY begs to announce that owing to the continued demand for places to witness ALIXE, which has been unanimously praised by the Press and public as embodying

The Perfection of Dramatic Representation!

All novelties and changes of programme will be POSTPONED for the PRESENT, and ALIXE will be acted every evening, including Saturdays; and seats may be secured by personal application, or by mail or telegraph, FIFTEEN DAYS in advance.

J. M. BELLEW'S READINGS.
Mr. BELLEW will read in
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 and 26.
, Tickets for sale at Philip & Solomon's.
BALTIMORE, Feb. 25 and March 3.
, Tickets at Masonic Hall.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1873,
FAREWELL BENEFIT of Mr. O. B. COLLINS.
DUTCHMAN'S TROUBLES,
PAUL CLIFFORD,
CAPTAIN KYD.
MONDAY, Feb. 17.—Mr. CHAS. ABBOTT and his pantomime.

BELLEW'S HAMLET.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT.
PROGRAMME:
The readings will embrace,
ACT I.—SCENES second, fourth, fifth.
ACT II.—SCENE second.
ACT III.—SCENE first.
ACT IV.—SCENE first.
ACT V.—SCENE first.
This reading is universally regarded in England as Mr. Bellew's masterpiece.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR FEBRUARY!

Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway,

Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

AT NO. 101 4TH-AV.,
Special bargains in Square and Upright Pianos.
BETTER AND CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.
NEW ROSE-WOOD PIANOS, $250, $275, $300.
Address T. H. CHAMBERS & SON.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 125 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing-st., offer for sale one of eighteen stops, two rows of keys, pedal bass; one of twelve stops, pedal bass; one of eight stops, do.; one second-hand, six stops, on liberal terms.

THE DONOHOE MURDER.

The Trial of John Scannell Formally Opened—The Testimony Yesterday—The Defense Insanity.

The trial of John Scannell for the murder of Thomas Donohoe was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, before Judge Brady. District-Attorney Phelps conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was represented by Messrs. Wm. A. Beach, Chas. S. Spencer, W. F. Howe, and P. Mitchell.

At the opening of the court, the District-Attorney formally stated the case for the prosecution. He reminded the jurors of the magnitude of the trust committed to them in passing upon the innocence or guilt of a fellow-man, and, while it should be their object to see that no innocent man should be harmed, it was equally their duty to see that crime should be punished; that justice should not cry out in the streets without redress; that the law should be vindicated, and that human life should be protected. He succinctly detailed the circumstances connected with the shooting, as stated in the evidence of the witnesses reported below, and proceeded to show a motive for his action on the part of the prisoner. In the year 1869, when a violent political contest was going on, just before the charter election of that year, an affray took place in the barroom kept by the deceased, Donohoe, in which Florence Scannell and Thos. Donohoe were wounded, and in which the prisoner also participated. The parties were all brought to the station-house, and there the prisoner declared and vowed that if his brother died from the effects of that shooting, he would be revenged to the death upon Donohoe. Florence Scannell lived for some months, but ultimately died of his wounds. In the Summer of 1870, the prisoner, at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Seventeenth-street, attempted to commit an assault on Donohoe with a pistol, but was prevented by the interference of friends. On the 19th of September, 1870, at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Third-avenue, Donohoe was shot by the prisoner. The ball entered the breast, and the ball was discovered two years later when the post-mortem examination was made on his body. It was right to state that the prisoner subsequently disclaimed any purpose of continuing the quarrel further, but his after conduct falsified that statement. The District-Attorney's address was a plain, argumentative statement of the facts of the case, and he carefully avoided any questions which might divert attention from the main issue, or be the subject of cavil or angry discussion.

TESTIMONY OF EDMOND STEPHENSON.

Edmond Stephenson was the first witness sworn. He testified as follows: I reside at No. 366 Third-avenue, in this City, and was acquainted with the deceased Thomas Donohoe in his life-time; I am acquainted with the defendant; on the 2d of November last I saw Mr. Donohoe in Johnson's pool-room, at the corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway; when I first saw him he was standing near the auctioneer's stand, and there was a large crowd of people around him; some time after 9 o'clock I was standing between the bar and the entrance on Twenty-eighth-street talking to a friend about the election, and suddenly, I heard the report of a pistol behind me; there was no fighting as far as I could see or hear; as soon as my friend heard the report he exclaimed "my God," and turning around quickly I saw a man with a large-sized pistol in his hand pointing downward at something. At first I could not recognise who it was, but moving forward toward him, I perceived it was the prisoner, John Scannell. At this time I did not see the injured man, but a minute later I came in view of him, and saw it was Thomas Donohoe. (The witness described the position the prisoner was in at the moment he saw Scannell with the revolver in his hand.) After I heard the report of the first pistol shot, I saw Scannell fire four other shots in quick succession. It was hardly five minutes before the shooting that I noticed Donohoe in the room. When I first went into the room I saw Scannell there, and some time later, about fifteen minutes before the shooting, I saw him at the bar in precisely the same position I had noticed Donohoe in before. When I saw Scannell fire, he was perfectly still, except that he edged slightly toward the entrance. He was then standing with one foot on the first step of the stairs leading into the street. Immediately after the shooting I noticed Donohoe lying on the ground with his face downward. He was perfectly still. A man came over, and, taking him by the shoulder, said, "Help the man up." I did not touch him, but left quickly. As near as I can remember, and I think I am correct, there were five shots fired. Scannell then went rapidly up the stairs and out into the street. The body of Donohoe lay flat on the right-hand side of the door going out, with his hands lying flat by his side.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach: I don't know whether there was any other door to this pool-room except the one I have described where the shooting took place. I knew the prisoner and the deceased for about ten years prior to this occurrence. I know Donohoe was engaged in the liquor business in 1869 or 1870, but I cannot say what his business was for the twelve months preceding his death. I understood the prisoner was engaged also in the liquor business. I had no political association with either Donohoe or Scannell at the time of the shooting, or when the affray took place in 1869, which resulted in the death of Florence Scannell. I was a partisan at the last election, and dropped in casually to see what were the bettings in regard to the contest. I could not say to what political party Mr. Donohoe or Mr. Scannell belonged. I met a great many acquaintances in the room, and moved about considerably during my stay there. I entered the room that evening about eight o'clock, and left at fifteen or twenty minutes after nine, just after the shooting occurred. Mr. Scannell was in the room when I entered, but I did not take any particular notice of his appearance or movements. The prisoner wore an overcoat, and conversed familiarly with many persons present. I know one of them by appearance, but I cannot give his name. I did not see Scannell or Donohoe take any drink while I was in the room. There were people going in and out the whole time, but I did not notice them specially, and cannot recall their names now. From the time I heard the report of the first shot until I saw Donohoe not more than a second of time elapsed. The whole occurrence was like a flash and did not occupy three seconds. I stood within a step of the parties when the thing occurred, and could see everything that took place minutely. The noise of the shooting created a great deal of commotion, and all rushed for the door. Some dust arose, the result of the excitement, but nothing else occurred to obscure my view of the matter. I did not hear any expression used just before the shooting. I did not hear any one say "Come on, John," and so near was I to the parties that if it had been uttered I could not fail to have heard it. I saw a Mr. Nesbitt with Mr. Scannell during the evening. When the occurrence took place I did not see any one near me, and no one as near to the parties as I was myself. A person with a light overcoat followed Scannell into the street, but I cannot say who he was. Scannell did not run from the room with any unusual rapidity. The next place I saw him was at the Coroner's office. I went to the station-house that evening after the prisoner's arrest, but it was as much out of curiosity as from any other motive. I was not examined at the station-house on the subject. Donohoe was related to me, having been married to my sister. I did not hear any remark made by any person in that room previous to the shooting, except by those with whom I conversed.

TESTIMONY OF SHERIDAN SHOOK.

Sheridan Shook testified: I knew Thomas Donohoe, the deceased, for two or three years. Our acquaintance was not of a very intimate character. The last time I saw him was a few days before the shooting. I knew the prisoner, also, for a few years, and on the night that Donohoe was shot I saw him at Johnson's pool-room, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street. I spoke to him for a very few moments, but the conversation was of an ordinary character. A few minutes after Mr. Scannell parted from me, I heard the report of a pistol. Immediately I heard somebody exclaim, "John, stop," and at the same time I perceived Scannell standing at the door leading to the street with a pistol in his hand, and firing at the body of some man lying prostrate on the floor, about four feet from him. The face of the man on the ground was turned downward, but I did not move to see who it was. After the shooting, Scannell went up the stairs alone. I saw a pistol in the hands of the prisoner, but I cannot describe its appearance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach: When Mr. Scannell approached me I was standing at the oyster bar in company with a friend. It may have been five minutes from the time Mr. Scannell parted with me to the time I heard the pistol shot. I did not recognize the voice that said, "John, stop," and could not say from what direction it came.

TESTIMONY OF BENJAMIN F. BRADY.

Benjamin F. Brady sworn, said: I was at Johnson's pool-room on the night of the 2d of November last. I did not know Thomas Donohoe or John Scannell. I had but just entered the room, and was about 12 feet from the entrance when I saw a flash and heard a report of a pistol. I turned and retreated a few steps backward in the direction of the man who fired the shot, and saw in his hand an extraordinarily large pistol. I saw him discharge the pistol at a prostrate man on the floor. The man lay extended, face downward, with his head toward the door, and his feet toward the room. The man I saw firing the pistol was only a few feet from me, and probably 15 from the body of his victim. I heard five shots fired altogether. When I first saw anything of this occurrence, the body of the deceased lay in the position I have described. I could not recognize the person who fired the shots. After the affray the man left the room. I did not see the prisoner at all that night to recognize him.

TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM W. DRAKE.

William W. Drake testified that he saw Donohoe at Johnson's pool-room on the evening of the 2d of November; the deceased passed him while standing at the bar some time after 9 o'clock, and immediately after he heard a shot fired. He turned quickly round and saw Donohoe lying prostrate on the floor, with Scannell a few feet away from him, holding a revolver in his hand and retreating toward the door. Scannell looked at Donohoe and fired four shots at him; did not hear any one say "Stop, John," and did not know at the time that the prostrate man was Donohoe.

To Mr. Beach—There might have been a second between each of the four shots. The longest period elapsed between the first and second shots.

TESTIMONY OF JAMES BARCLAY.

James Barclay, late City Librarian, testified that on the evening of the 2d of November last he was in Johnson's pool-room and heard the report of a pistol. He looked round and saw a man fall in front of the bar, with his head toward the door. Was not more than seven or eight feet distant, and distinctly heard a man, in a light overcoat, cry out, "John, dont." Scannell was then standing at the entrance and firing at Donohoe, who was lying on the floor. Did not know the man in the light overcoat. The pistol Scannell held in his hand was a very large one, and he fired five shots from it.

Henry Saulspaugh and Richard Murphy gave corroborative evidence.

The defense which will be sought to be established is insanity. Dr. James R. Wood and other physicians will, it is said, be placed upon the stand to prove that after the death of Florence Scannell, the prisoner's brother, they had at various times injected morphine into his neck, arms, and loins to alleviate mania. Members of his household also will be produced to show that so violent was he at times that on four occasions they had to place him in a strait jacket.

Before the adjournment of the court Judge Brady said that in view of the developments in the recent Tweed trial, he would be compelled to keep the jury together, in the custody of the officers of the court. The jurors were then given in charge of the officers, and the court adjourned.

EX-MAYOR KALBFLEISCH.

The Funeral Services Yesterday—Address of Dr. Hall—Large Numbers Present.

The funeral of Martin Kalbfleisch, ex-Mayor of the City of Brooklyn, took place yesterday from his late residence, corner of Bushwick-avenue and Grand-street. For fully two hours before the service began, and for an hour and a half after it had been concluded, a large number of citizens poured in by the front entrance, and left the house, after viewing the body, by the rear door leading into the garden.

The body, attired in citizen's dress, was placed in a handsome walnut casket, covered with black Lyons velvet, lined with white satin, with silken fringe, cords and tassels, and adorned with silver bars and ornaments. On the inside of the open lid was a plate on which was engraved the following:

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH.
Died Feb. 12, 1873.
Aged
69 years and 4 days.

The casket occupied a position on the left side of the large parlor, and immediately behind it, on an elevation, were a harp, anchor, and broken column of flowers. At the head of the casket was another floral column, together with a floral crown and cross, while at the feet was a pillow of flowers, with the word "Grandpa." Near this last was a basket of flowers, with the initials "M. K.," and between the windows rested a floral anchor. On the left of the folding doors leading to the back parlor was a floral stand, surmounted by a crown and cross, and having for its principal object a large basket of flowers, with the word "Father." Over these doors was a floral wreath inclosing the word "Grandfather," and in various parts of the room were baskets and vases of flowers, the gifts of friends.

The services were begun by Rev. S. H. Meeker, who, for half a century, has been the pastor of the North Second-street Dutch Reformed Church, and who was a personal friend of the deceased. He made a few brief remarks on the life and character of the deceased.

Mr. Meeker was followed by Rev. A. H. Partridge, of Christ Church, Bedford-avenue, who read a portion of Mayor Powell's address to the Council on the subject of Mr. Kalbfleisch's death.

Dr. Hall, of Trinity Church, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Dr. Storrs, delivered the funeral address. He said he had unexpectedly been called to perform the work of speaking about a man who was beloved by thousands, a friend of the poor, and whose virtue and integrity were known to all. From the time of his birth, sixty-nine years ago, until his death, not one word could be said against his character. His integrity sometimes amounted to obstinacy. He had to fight his way from the beginning, and in some of his later characteristics could be seen traces of that hard fighting. He was not what the Church called a religious man, but he was the true friend of his fellow-man. His work was now done, his character was respected, and his name, said Dr. Hall, will ever live in the annals of the City of Brooklyn.

The exercises were concluded at about 2 o'clock, but such was the throng that the cortége did not move until 3½ o'clock, and consisted of over 100 private carriages. The pall-bearers were Mayor Powell, ex-Mayors Booth, Wood, and Gunther, Judges Gilbert and Thompson, E. F. Whitlock, Teunis G. Bergen, Nicholas Wyckoff, John J. Studwell, E. S. Mills, E. T. Backhouse, G. H. Kitching, J. M. Brookfield, Robert Irwin and W. Cooper. Among those who acted as mourners were Mayor Debevoise, of Long Island City, ex-Mayors Lambert and Stryker, the members of the Common Council, heads of departments, Fire, Excise, and Police Commissioners, Health Department, Boards of Assessors and Supervisors, officers of the First National and National City Banks, Kings County Savings Bank, Brooklyn Trust Company, and Kings County Insurance Company; Long Island and Oceanus Clubs, Prospect Park Association, and other bodies.

The route taken was along Grand-street to Fourth, thence to and through Bedford and Fulton avenues to the City Hall, thence along Court-street to Green-wood, where the remains were deposited in a brick grave in the family plot, the services of the Episcopal Church being read by Rev. A. H. Partridge.

The courts and public offices of Brooklyn were closed, and flags, surmounted by black streamers, were hung at half-mast on all public and many private buildings during the whole day.

Street-Cleaning Contracts—An Attachment Against the Board of Audit Denied.

A motion was made yesterday, before Judge Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an attachment against the Board of Audit for contempt of Court, in having failed to audit the claim of Charles Guidet for cleaning West-street. The claim of Guidet was for $31,000, and Mr. Strahan, on behalf of the Board of Audit, made return to the Court that the board had audited the claim and allowed it at $13,000. Counsel for the claimant still urged that the attachment should issue, for though, admitting the board had audited the claim as alleged by counsel, the audit had not been made within the time directed by the writ of mandamus. It appearing that the adjournments of the board had been with the consent and for the benefit of the claimant, the application for an attachment was denied.

The Cost of Receiverships—The Accounts Passed by Judge Barnard.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Van Brunt, a suit has been tried and submitted, wherein James V. Schenck and John R. Ryon, judgment creditors of Miller and Loeb, former proprietors of the Glenham Hotel, on Fifth-avenue, to the extent of $2,954 71, seek to compel Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., receiver of the Glenham Hotel property, and Ira Shaffer and Nelson Smith, counsel to such receiver, to pay the amount of the judgment out of moneys alleged by plaintiffs to have been improperly awarded to defendants, by order of Judge Barnard, out of the receivership funds. The evidence offered on the trial was almost exclusively documentary, plaintiffs giving no evidence as to the value of the services of defendants other than such as might be deducible from the record. Such record testimony was to the effect that the entire duties of the receivership extended over a period of about four months, D. P. Peters being receiver for a few weeks, and Mr. Ingraham the remainder. The entire sum realized by the receiver by a sale of the property under order of the Court was $8,415 04. Of this sum $1,900 went to Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., as receiver and manager; $2,850 to Ira Shaffer as counsel to both receivers; $1,468 to Nelson Smith as attorney to receiver, D. P. Ingraham; $225 to William J. McAllister as attorney for Peters; $816 to John V. Gridley, Collector of Internal Revenue; $500 to G. H. Chatterton as superintendent, and $448 98 for subordinate help, such as servants, &c., making a total amounting to $17 94 more than the amount which came into the hands of the receiver. In this form the accounts were passed by Judge Barnard, the receiver released from his receivership, and his bondsmen exonerated.

The payments to the receiver and his two counsel, especially the latter, are the only payments attacked by the plaintiffs, the judgment creditors of the insolvents. These payments, or so much thereof as is necessary, it is sought to have applied to payment of the judgment, on the ground that the receiver was without authority to employ counsel for himself, and the allowance of counsel fees for representing parties to the litigation was equally without authority. The defense was that the counsel had been properly appointed, and that their fees were legitimate and just.

The Judge reserved his decision.

THE USE OF SALT WATER.

Meeting of the Committee on the Utilization of Salt Water for Extinguishing Fires, &c.

An adjourned meeting of the Joint Committee of the Common Council, on the question of using salt water for extinguishing fires and for sanitary purposes, was held yesterday.

Mr. J. L. Douglass advocated a plan known as the Holly system. This proposes to locate one set of pumping engines and building each at the Battery, foot of Canal-street, North River; foot of Grand-street, East River, and at the outlet of each Croton reservoir, (having an independent distribution,) with such additional pumping engines and houses as the wants of the City may from time to time require. For immediate protection in case of a great conflagration temporary connections and valves could be made with the present Croton mains at each of the above-described places, for use only upon the failure of the Croton supply to stop such conflagration. By this temporary connection it will be understood that salt water would not be introduced into the Croton mains except it was actually necessary to save the endangered portion of the City from destruction by fire until permanent salt water mains could be laid.

Permanent mains could be laid at convenient distances and location, to be used for fire and sanitary purposes. To these could be added lateral pipes in cross streets, of four, six, eight, or twelve inches in diameter, according to location and necessity, in the protection of valuable property, the location being sufficiently near each other to be reached by hose. This will not only reduce the original cost, but avoid tearing up the streets, to the inconvenience of the public.

Iron pipes of moderate size can be laid underground with greater economy than hose can be laid on the surface, with the permanency and positive certainty of the iron pipe being always in readiness and perfect order for supply of water when needed, whereas the hose becomes out of order or rotten, and must be speedily replaced, at heavy cost. These iron pipes can be laid in alleys or back streets, sufficiently remote from main streets and avenues to avoid tearing them up to lay the mains.

Four sets of pumping engines, with attachments complete attached to the mains, would cost about $500,000, exclusive of buildings and land, the latter being already owned by the City necessary for the purpose. The annual interest upon this amount of expenditure and the cost of running the machinery, would be much less than the cost of maintenance of steam fire engines necessary to do the same kind of work, but far less in amount of work done done or property saved by the Holly engines and pumping system.

It is also proposed to use a peculiarly-constructed fire hydrant in connection with this system, which hydrant could be availed of in extinguishing the fire before the firemen got to work.

Mr. Douglass read a list of cities in which the Holly system is in use.

Mr. Green read a statement showing that Mr. Douglass had somewhat over-estimated the advantages of the Holly system, and that in some places where it had been tried it was found not to work well.

The committee cut the discussion short by stating that the meeting was called only for the purpose of giving persons an opportunity of laying their plans before them.

Mr. Nelson, a ship-owner and merchant, whose system has already been published in THE TIMES, produced his plans and explained them.

Mr. McKay proposed a plan for using either fresh or salt water by the erection of a reservoir, sunk thirty feet in the ground and rising sixty feet above. This reservoir is to be air tight and supplied with air pumps, by which a pressure can be used to force the water through the mains. In connection with this a stand-pipe, extending from the sidewalk to the roof of every building, is to be used, and water thus carried up to every floor and to the roofs. Salt-water is to be taken into the reservoir only when the fresh is exhausted.

The committee then adjourned for one week.

INQUESTS YESTERDAY.

Three Suicides in Lunatic Asylums—The Verdict in Two Cases.

Coroner Herrman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Sarah Rooney, who committed suicide on Jan. 31, 1873, by jumping out of a second-story window of the lunatic asylum, Blackwell's Island. The evidence adduced was to the following effect: The woman was first admitted to the asylum four years ago, suffering from acute suicidal mania. After a course of treatment she was discharged, but returned again in November, 1872. Her condition was found to have changed for the worse, she being extremely violent and dangerous. For this reason she was placed in the lodge set apart for patients of like character, and was assigned a bed on the second floor. Twenty-five patients were on this floor, under the charge of two nurses, one of whom was Eliza Dunnigan. The patient made several attempts to commit suicide, on one or two occasions succeeding in escaping from the building and throwing herself into the river, from which she was rescued with difficulty. The hall window of the second floor of the lodge was unprovided with any grating, and was not fastened. On the 31st of January last, the nurse, Dunnigan, who was in sole charge of the ward, turned to perform some duty, and the unfortunate woman, Rooney, rushing to the window, threw herself out. The jury, after setting forth the cause of death as injuries received from jumping out of the window, added "and we find there was neglect on the part of the nurse in leaving the door open, and we recommend that the windows be so guarded that no accident can occur hereafter, and we also recommend the employment of additional help in the wards."

Coroner Herrman also received notice that Mrs. Roner, of Dutchess County, New-York, had committed suicide in Bloomingdale Asylum, where she was a patient, on Sunday night last, by hanging herself to the grating of the window in her room, by means of a towel. An inquest will at once be held and the circumstances fully investigated.

Edwin Bond, a native of Bristol, England, who was admitted to the Emigrants' Insane Asylum, on Ward's Island, on Wednesday last, suffering from melancholy insanity, committed suicide on Sunday morning under the following circumstances: At 6 A. M., while the other inmates of the ward were in the act of dressing, Bond rushed at a window and dashed his head through a pane of glass, striking the iron bar on the outside. Some fragments of the glass entered the throat under the ear, severing the carotid artery and jugular vein, causing blood to flow in torrents. The unfortunate man disengaged his head and staggered across the room toward a bed. The attendants, on hearing the crash, rushed to the wounded man's assistance, and tried to remove the broken glass from the wound, but he fought desperately and used both hands in thrusting the glass still further in. Drs. Hallock and Dwyer were immediately summoned, but when they arrived, five minutes after the occurrence, life was found to be extinct. Coroner Young was notified of the fact, and, accompanied by Dr. Marsh, visited the Island yesterday afternoon, and held an inquest. A verdict in accordance with the above facts was returned. The deceased had been only a few months in this country, and his insanity is supposed to have been induced by destitution, and not being able to obtain employment.

Another Contested Will Case.

Another contested will case was begun before Surrogate Hutchings, yesterday, in the matter of the estate of Daniel Williamson, deceased, who died in this City in June last at the advanced age of eighty-three years. The deceased left an estate valued at about $35,000, and by a will made in 1851 the property is left to his widow for life, and afterward divided between two children and grandchildren. Several codicils were, however, subsequently added to the instrument, and the contest arises mainly upon the provisions therein contained. The contestants are two daughters, who conceive that they have not been properly treated by the will. The grounds of contest are undue influence on the part of interested parties, and unsoundness of mind caused by the too frequent use of stimulants. Several witnesses were examined yesterday, when the case was adjourned to Friday. Messrs. Smith & Woodward appear in support of the will, and D. R. Jaques associated with A. B. Chalmers for the contestants.

The Rapid Transit Movement.

The New-York Rapid Transit Association met last evening at No. 602 Sixth-avenue, Mr. R. A. Witthaus presiding. Mr. S. E. Church stated that seventy-five gentlemen had promised to go in the delegation to Albany next Thursday, to force the rapid transit movement on the attention of the Legislature, but they wanted to increase the number to 100. Mr. Courtlandt Palmer, Jr., Mr. Henry Morrison, Mr. W. B. Harrison, and others, offered suggestions in connection with the programme of the mass-meeting to be held this evening at the Cooper Institute, in favor of the movement. The names of several gentlemen were added to the delegation to Albany, after which the meeting adjourned.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Testimony Touching Mr. Patterson's Stock—What Oakes Ames Says—Who Left it with Morton, Bliss & Co.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The special committee of the Senate on Credit Mobilier resumed its session at 10½ o'clock this morning.

TESTIMONY OF MR. MORTON.

After an examination of certain portions of the printed testimony taken before the Poland Committee, Mr. L. P. Morton, of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., of New-York, was sworn, and testified that his firm had no transactions whatever with Senator Patterson in reference to Credit Mobilier stock. He addressed a letter to witness some time ago making such inquiry, and witness replied in the negative. Since then he discovered in their safe an envelope containing twenty shares of Credit Mobilier stock of which he had no knowledge before. He immediately advised Mr. Patterson of the fact, and sent him the certificate. The stock was indorsed by Mr. Ames to Mr. Patterson or Morton, Bliss & Co. Witness did not know how the stock came in his possession, but had an impression it was handed to them by Mr. Ames. The stock was issued on its face to Oakes Ames, or Oakes Ames trustee, witness forgot which. On his way to New-Hampshire Senator Patterson called upon witness and they had a conversation, but witness was in ignorance of the existence of the envelope at that time in the safe. Witness was not sure, but thought that the envelope bore the date of May, 1871, on it, besides the name of Senator Patterson. The name of Senator Patterson was indorsed on the envelope by a clerk not now in the employ of the firm. Witness' firm had frequent transactions with Mr. Ames, but none in reference to Credit Mobilier. At one time Mr. Ames handed them 300 shares of Union Pacific Railroad stock with the request that it be sold on a favorable market, which was done. Witness could not say how the envelope came into their possession, it having remained with them for several years. It was almost a daily occurrence to have parcels left with them for safe keeping. Witness had no knowledge of Mr. Patterson having written to the firm since the stock was sent to him.

OAKES AMES.

Hon. Oakes Ames was sworn. He had no recollection of leaving Credit Mobilier stock with Morton, Bliss & Co. He indorsed the stock over to Mr. Patterson and delivered it to him, but could not tell when. He thought it took place in Boston. One of the receipts of Mr. Patterson would show the date. Witness further testified as follows: I saw the envelope Mr. Patterson received. He showed it to me on Thursday or Friday of last week, and said he was mistaken. He thought he never had the stock, but found that he had, and had come to rectify his statement and to state I was correct in my testimony.

By Mr. Stevenson—Witness could not remember the date of the first conversation he had with Mr. Patterson about purchasing Credit Mobilier stock. Mr. Patterson paid for it, however, on the 31st of August, 1867.

Q.—Did he tell you what the $3,000 was for when he gave it to you? A.—Why, of course.

Q.—By Mr. Stockton—When Mr. Patterson called on you, on Thursday or Friday, did he say anything to you to indicate how he had changed his mind? A.—He showed me the letter from Morton and the stock certificate indorsed in my handwriting. He said he thought I must have put it there, but I cannot bring anything to mind to convince me that I ever did. Witness had never known Credit Mobilier to sell higher than 200. Had also received $4,000 from Mr. Patterson to invest in income bonds and stock of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Q.—After you invested the first $3,000, did you inform Mr. Patterson? A.—I presume so. I gave him his dividends in February, and he must have known then that I had invested it. The names of Morton, Bliss & Co. were indorsed on the stock by witness at the request of Mr. Patterson, to enable them to sell, as well as Mr. Patterson.

The committee, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, took a recess until 1½ o'clock.

The committee reassembled at 1¾ P. M., and Senator Patterson being present, the testimony of Mr. Ames, before the recess, was read to him. Mr. Patterson was then asked if he desired to ask Mr. Ames any questions, but he replied that he would not do so until after the committee should have finished.

Mr. Ames then testified, in answer to questions of Mr. Scott, that he found, by his memorandum-book, that Mr. Patterson paid for the stock on the 31st of August, but he had not the memorandum-book with him now. All transactions between Mr. Patterson and witness were settled in May, 1871, and were covered by the receipt of that month.

Mr. Ames was then questioned at some length as to his previous testimony before the House committee, and said that he gave Mr. Patterson 200 shares of Union Pacific stock at one time and 100 at another, the first being an open purchase and the second on account of the Credit Mobilier.

Mr. Patterson did not agree with Mr. Ames. He remembered getting 300 shares of stock as the result of the $4,000 investment, as he thought. When Mr. Patterson called on witness Friday last, he said that he (Patterson) was mistaken in saying he never had Credit Mobilier stock, as he had now found out that he did have it.

Mr. Patterson said he had sent for the envelope received from Morton, Bliss & Co. and would soon have it.

In answer to questions of Senator Stockton, Mr. Ames testified that he had known Senator Patterson ever since he had been in Congress, but did not remember how the conversation about investing money first came up. He offered these inducements to Mr. Patterson solely on account of friendship. He also induced Senator Grimes to go in, and guaranteed him against loss. The witness mentioned the names of the Congressmen whom he had induced to go in, as given before the Poland Committee, together with other parties, among them Ezra H. Baker, Josiah Bardwell, Thomas Nicholson, J. M. S. Williams, and others. He did not ask any members of Congress to go in to secure favorable legislation, as the road had all the legislation it wanted at the time. He induced them to go into the concern through personal friendship only.

MR. MORTON RECALLED.

Mr. L. P. Morton was recalled, and produced the Credit Mobilier stock certificate, with the envelope inclosing it, left on deposit with him, which he said he has just received from Mr. Patterson. He identified the envelope and certificate. On the former was the following:

"Property of Hon. J. W. Patterson; see letter to him May 12, 1871; thirty shares Credit Mobilier of America; 2,000 U. P. R. R. Co., and Income bonds Nos. 1,355 and 1,356; 300 shares U. P. R. R. Co. sold. Remarks—Delivered 2,000 U. P. R. R. to Hon. J. W. Patterson, Aug. 10, 1871—C. E. M."

There also appeared on the envelope the following words, which were scratched over:

"Delivered 300 U. P. R. R. Co. to Hon. J. W. Patterson, Jan. 15, 1872."

Witness further testified that he had a conversation with Senator Patterson before this investigation began, and the Senator then said he never held Credit Mobilier stock, but had Union Pacific Railroad bonds.

Oakes Ames was recalled and identified the handwriting on the stock certificate as his; he delivered the stock to Mr. Patterson.

At 4½ o'clock the Committee adjourned to 10½ o'clock to-morrow morning.

Methodist Revivals—Discussion at the Preachers' Meeting.

The discussion of Methodist revivals was continued at the preachers' meeting yesterday, at the mission rooms, No. 805 Broadway, before an unusually large audience. Rev. Elbert Osborne began with a brief address, and the remainder of the session was occupied by an address from Rev. Wm. P. Corbitt, of Washington Heights. The speaker said he had divided the subject into five separate points, arguing from the chief of which, he maintained that it was necessary for religion that there should be more study of divinity, and less of worldly science, which latter was keeping back sinners by hundreds. Religious visiting of congregations by pastors was also necessary, and discipline should be maintained. Preachers, said the speaker, are afraid to utter the terrible truth, and have brought about a disposition to tone down Scriptural facts. Hell is real.

Here a restless brother in the audience hoped that "Brother Corbitt would refrain from the use of profane language."

In return Brother Corbitt hoped, in a somewhat emphatic manner, that the anxious brother would "just mind his own business."

The interrupter, heedless of the rebuke, did think it his own business, and so expressed himself to those about him. The speaker finished soon after, when the meeting adjourned.

Reservoir-Square—A Committee of Property-Holders to go to Albany To-Day.

About 100 holders of property in the neighborhood of Reservoir-square met last evening at Harvard Hall, Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, to receive reports and take action against the conversion of the park—or a considerable portion of it—into a site for a new armory for the Seventh Regiment, as proposed in a bill now before the Legislature. Messrs. H. C. Corbitt and Chas. Bell acted as President and Secretary respectively. Committees, which had been appointed at the previous meeting to obtain the sentiment of Church congregations, clubs, and societies interested in the opposition, reported that the six churches in the vicinity—St. Ignatius, St. Bartholomew, St. Luke's, Dr. Hastings', Dr. Tyng, Jr.'s, and Mr. Hepworth's—and the Standard and Harmony Clubs, were opposed to the location of the armory in the park, and had signified their intention of aiding the opposition to the extent of their power. After the reports had been read, several speeches were made and propositions advanced, and it was finally decided to send as large a delegation as could be enlisted to Albany, this morning, to represent the views of the property-holders before the legislative committee. A delegation of fifteen was made up, among the number being Messrs. L. S. Comstock, B. L. Harewell, B. J. Hart, L. C. Moore, J. C. Dimock, P. H. Vernon, and others. The delegation will leave on the 8 A. M. train, for Albany, accompanied, probably, by several members of the Harmony Club. It was stated at the meeting, last evening, as a well-authenticated report, that the members of the Seventh Regiment had subscribed $50,000 toward the passage of the bill.

MISSING VESSELS.

The Lincoln, Stirling Castle, and American Congress Probably Lost—The Nevada.

Three fine vessels, trading between this port and London, have been missing for some weeks and are probably lost. The unaccountable non-arrival of the American Congress has already been reported in THE TIMES, and yesterday it became known among shippers that two other ships, the Lincoln and Stirling Castle—both British, were also on the missing list. The latter, the Stirling Castle, sailed from New-York on Dec. 10, for London, in command of Capt. Davis, and carrying a crew of about twenty-six men. The vessel was a first-rate China clipper, owned by James Curry & Sons, of London, and ran regularly from that port to China, and thence to New-York, where her consignees were E. E. Morgan's Sons. The Lincoln was also a British vessel, and was dispatched on Dec. 11 by Funch, Edye & Co. for London, in charge of Capt. Phillips and a crew of twenty-three men. The vessel was rather old, and had seen considerable rough sea service. The American Congress, as previously stated, left on Dec. 7 for London, and the subsequent fate of these three vessels is a mystery of the ocean. The American Congress was commanded by Capt. R. Ghiselin, one of the oldest masters on the route. Her crew was made up of the following persons: Wm. H. Frazer, 50 years of age, of Wisconsin, first mate; Edwin Hoonich, of New-York, second mate; Thomas Legon, 28, of New-York, third mate; Charles Morley, 24, of England, carpenter; Abraham Wright, (colored,) 60, of New-York, steward; George Wallace, (colored,) 49, of New-York, cook; Samuel Pinney, (colored,) 18, of New-York, cabin boy. Seamen: William Wilkinson, 27, London; Daniel Barnes, 31, Ireland; F. Coleman, 33, London; John Donovan, 22, London; John Pattersen, 23, Sweden; C. E. Vogel, 41, Holland; Herman Andressen, 18, Norway; Thos. Shaw, 18, Scotland; Chas. Greene, 34, Illinois; John Driscol, 30; Wm. Richards, 22; Wm. Kelley, 40; John Thorn, 26, and Daniel Collins, 22, all of New-York, and Christian Erickson and John Farrier, who, being shipped at the last moment, gave neither age nor residence. Geo. Lewis, Robt. Miller, and J. Conway also signed articles, but either deserted or were delayed on shore, and Hoonich, Erickson, and Farrier went in their places. Wright, the old colored steward, had been in the service of the line nearly twenty-five years.

The Nevada, of the New-Zealand and Australia Steam-ship Company's line, has not yet been heard from, although now overdue at San Francisco from Auckland via Honolulu over nineteen days. It is conjectured by the company's officers that the vessel has been delayed at Honolulu, and has transferred her mails and passengers at that port to the Moses Taylor, of the same line, due at San Francisco on the 22d inst.

THE LUZIGNANI MURDER.

Trial of a Husband for Killing His Wife.

The trial of Louis Luigi Luzignani for the murder of Joanna Moosi, at Dover, N. J., on the 7th of November, was began yesterday in the Morris County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Dalrymple presiding. All the parties to this case are Italians, and also most of the witnesses. Luzignani is a small, low-browed, boyish-looking person, twenty-three years of age. He does not speak a word of English, and communicates with the Court and his counsel through an interpreter. The leading facts of the case, as stated by District-Attorney De Motte, have been published in THE TIMES.

The first witness called by the State was Giovanni S. Boriotti. He testified as follows: Was born in Italy. Is twenty-nine years old. Had been in America five years, and had lived in Dover two years. Joanna Moosi was his housekeeper. Luigi came to his shop about ten o'clock on the morning of the 7th November, along with Felippo Massalini. He said he "wanted to speak to that woman." Witness said "Yes." He said to her "You are my wife." She said, "I was your wife, but since you have sent me away, abused me, and spent all my money, robbed me of all my things I brought from Italy, and took away my wedding ring, I am not your wife any longer. He said, "Come in the room alone, I have something secret to say." She said, "Anything you have to say, say here." He said, "I won't tell you here, come in the room alone." She said, "I won't go, because I know you have a knife and want to kill me; if you have anything secret to say, come out on the stoop." They went out and talked together, but witness did not know what they said. They then came in, and Luigi said "You won't come, then?" and with that he drew a knife and killed her; witness rushed to stop him, and the prisoner stabbed him in the breast; he called out to Massalini to take away the knife; at first he did nothing, but finally he took the knife from Luigi, bent it up and threw it away; witness ran to the stoop and cried for help; at this Luigi attempted to run away; witness seized him by the collar, and in the struggle both got out of the house; when he returned he found Joanna dead on the stoop. Nothing material was elicited on the cross-examination.

Drs. Crittenden and Condit were next sworn, and testified to finding the woman dead, and to the necessarily fatal nature of her wounds. The hearing of the case will be continued to-day.

The Coal Trade.

In reference to the coal trade the Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday says: The leading coal-carrying companies make the following reports of their tonnage for the week ending the 8th inst., and for the year to the same date, compared with their respective amounts carried to same time last year:

	Week.	1873.	1872.	Difference.
Reading Railroad...	80,415	702,307	607,241	Inc.95,066
Schuylkill Nav......	....	6,594	13,355	Inc. 6,761
Lehigh Valley......	75,245	556,329	583,536	Dec.27,208
Del., Lack., and W.	45,786	257,383	298,877	Dec.41,493
Shamokin...........	....	50,219	30,806	Dec. 982
Central N. Jersey...	44,314	206,995	206,995	Inc.66,583
Lehigh Navigation.	14,274	66,678	23,718	Inc.42,960
Penn. Coal Co......	14,301	76,636	98,679	Dec.22,042
Del. and Hudson....	57,168	262,523	310,513	Dec.47,989
Hunt. and B. Top..	....	40,696	27,101	Dec.13,593
Penn. & N.Y. Road.	13,629	137,983	142,034	Dec. 4,050

There are some few other sources of small supplies of coal, which, added to the above tonnage of the leading carrying companies, swells the total anthracite tonnage for the week to 238,661 tons, and for the coal year to 1,390,859 tons, against 1,619,265 tons to corresponding time last year, being a decrease of 42,124 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 26,857 tons, and for the year 168,078 tons, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 265,518 tons, and for the year 1,787,343, being an increase as against production to same time last year of 13,287 tons. The retail trade in this city, and in fact in all cities reached by rail, continues active, and prices are firmly maintained. The figures of our table above, it will be observed, cover the tonnage only to the 15th inst. Business was a good deal obstructed by snow. There is, however, a good feeling in the market. The outlook favors a good demand for coal, and a further advance of prices for March is talked of. The demand is on the increase, and as this warrants an advance of wages at the mines, there is less apprehension of strikes or other causes of short production.

The receipts at Port Richmond for the week ending on the 15th inst., none; shipments, 4,800 tons; balance on hand, 48,000 tons. The ice in the Delaware above the city, and in the creeks and canals both above and below, still stands unbroken, materially reducing navigation. Freights are quoted at $3 25@$3 50 to Boston, and $2 50@$2 75 to Providence.

Claim against the State by the Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration have forwarded a memorial to the Legislature, asking for reimbursement of certain expenditures made out of the Emigrant Commutation Fund, for account of the Marine Hospital. The amount of the whole claim is as follows:

Claim for interest on $150,000, (of the mortgage for $200,000,) from Jan. 19, 1860, to June 1, 1871......	$159,562 36
Claim for interest on loan of $7,500, (on Seguine's Point property,) from July 31, 1860, to June 1, 1871......	7,031 60
Claim for amount paid at foreclosure sale of Seguine's Point property, being for principal sum, ($7,500,) and expenses of foreclosure and sale, ($1,300,)......	8,800 00
Total......	$175,393 96

Contagious Diseases.

Dr. E. A. Jones, City Sanitary Inspector, furnishes the following comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks:

Week ending Feb. 8—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid, 5; scarlet fever, 67; measles, 19; diphtheria, 15; small-pox, 16.

Week ending Feb. 15—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid, 13; scarlet fever, 54; measles, 14; diphtheria, 21; small-pox, 17.

Increase—Typhoid, 8; diphtheria, 6; small-pox, 1.

Decrease—Scarlet fever, 13; measles, 5.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. O'Conor's argument for the defense in the Jumel case was concluded yesterday.

Robert Ewing, a homeless vagrant, committed by Justice McGuire, died in the City Prison yesterday.

Michael Donohoe, of No. 500 Broome-street, a man noted for his intemperate habits, was found dead in bed yesterday morning.

Saturday evening, the store of John Doval & Sons, No. 100 John-street, was entered by burglars, who stole twelve pigs of lead, valued at $400. No arrests.

We are once more indebted to the courtesy of Purser Bensel, of the steam-ship City of Merida, for the prompt delivery at this office of our Cuban mail-package.

Dr. Wood, of Bellevue Hospital, has given his consent to the removal of Simmons, the murderer of Duryea. Deputy Sheriff Seebacher will bring him to the Tombs to-day.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given at the Church of the Reformation, Fiftieth-street, between Second and Third avenues, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

The sale of bonds and mortgages on several canal and railroad companies of the Ocean National Bank, which was advertised to take place yesterday by the receiver, has been postponed for one week.

The third of the course of lectures on behalf of the Young People's Association, of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, was delivered last evening by Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., on "The Tower of London."

One of "Boss" Tweed's numerous suits, in which he is defendant, came up in Supreme Court, yesterday, and was adjourned over until this morning. The present suit is the one brought by the City to recover several millions of dollars.

Yesterday Hugh Corey, aged forty, No. 424 East Eleventh-street, quarreled with John Scott, and during a fight which followed Scott stabbed him in the breast with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe wound. Corey was taken to Bellevue Hospital and Scott was locked up.

Caroline Welsh, reported in Saturday's TIMES as having been arrested, with a large quantity of silver-ware and table-linen in her possession, was identified yesterday at Jefferson Market Police Court. The prisoner admitted having stolen $726 worth of property, and was committed without bail.

Patrick Daly, of Brooklyn, came up behind Edward Maloney, of No. 97 Oliver-street, while the latter was walking through South-street, early yesterday morning, and stabbed him twice in the back, inflicting slight wounds. Justice Dowling committed Daly for trial, without bail, at the Tombs Court, yesterday.

The Supreme Court, General Term, has sustained on appeal the conviction of a woman named St. Valerie, for obtaining goods from merchants in this City by fraud. The fraud consisted in the old trick, "pay on delivery at my residence," and on receiving the goods from the messenger, disappearing by another door.

Joseph Gonzales and Gabriel Liebertz, No. 205 Eldridge-street, and John Somers, No. 127 Mott-street, cigar and tobacco manufacturers, were yesterday arrested by Deputy Marshals Purvis and Kehoe, and held in $2,000 bail each by Commissioner Shields, charged with filling old cigar boxes with new cigars, thereby evading the stamp duties.

A large meeting of the Old Guard was held, last evening, at Funk's Hotel, Rev. M. Hale Smith, Chaplain of the Guard, presiding. Gen. Funk, Chairman of the Inauguration Committee, reported that they had secured accommodations for 120 men at Williard's Hotel, and that they had engaged Dodworth's band to accompany the Guard, who are to parade with sixty-five men.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Bernard Engel, No. 247 East Broadway, whose death resulted from injuries received from falling off the front platform of one of the Courtlandt and Canal-street cars. The jury found a verdict recommending suitable legislation to compel street railway companies to attach such gates to the front platforms as would prevent passengers from getting off, except by the rear platforms.

The New-York branch of the National Association for the religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States met, last evening, at the Third Reformed Church, Twenty-third street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, and appointed delegates to attend the annual convention of the society, to be held at the Cooper Institute next week. It was announced that Judge Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, would preside at that convention.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday the wooden structure known as the Democratic Wigwam of the Ninth Ward, situated at the corner of Underhill-avenue and Dean-street, was blown down.

The canal-boat Prince, lying at the foot of Amity-street, East River, owned by G. W. Roof, was damaged by fire, yesterday morning, to the extent of $500; insured in the Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company for $1,000.

Coroner Jones held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Martha Cunningham, who died at No. 207 Prospect-street, last week, under suspicious circumstances. The jury found that death resulted from erysipelas and Bright's disease of the kidneys.

The New-York and Hudson River Conference of Unitarian and other Christian Churches will meet this evening at the Church of the Saviour, corner of Pierrepont-street and Monroe-place, when a discourse will be delivered by Rev. Henry Powers, of New-York.

A fire occurred, last night, in the two-story frame building No. 433½ Graham-avenue, E. D., owned by Albert Frieze, and occupied by his family as a residence. The fire originated in the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp. Total damage, $500. Insured in the Germania Insurance Company.

LONG ISLAND.

The bill of Michael Delehanty, Justice of the Peace of Newtown, for $1,084 65, was audited by the Supervisors, yesterday, at $191 05.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors, yesterday, offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of James Graham, of Little Neck.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Ladies' Catholic Aid Society in Fordham will hold a grand festival on the evening of the 20th instant, for the purpose of raising funds to purchase clothing for the poor of that neighborhood.

Coroner Brennacke held an inquest on Saturday, at Port Chester, on the body of Frank Burnham, aged eighteen years, whose death was attributed to an over-dose of morphine. A post-mortem examination was made, and in accordance with the medical evidence the jury returned a verdict of death from inflammation of the brain.

NEW-JERSEY.

An Erie train was thrown from the track at Rutherford, yesterday, by the breaking of the connections. Travel was delayed about an hour.

John Doris, convicted of murder in the second degree last week, for killing Thomas Donellan, in Jersey City, on the 14th of November last, was yesterday sentenced to thirteen years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

Coroner Reinhardt, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of Cornelius Fitzgerald, who died on Friday last from injuries received by being struck on the side by a steam-shovel while at work on the Pennsylvania road at Harrison. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts, and the jury censured the company for not having the shovel in question properly secured.

British Steam-Boat Property.

B. C. Moss & Co.'s shipping circular, addressed to steam-boat owners and builders in Europe and the United States, gives the following information in regard to the number and tonnage of new British steamers and sailing ships, registered from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1872:

Screw steamers, 582; gross tonnage, 738,013; net tonnage, 488,012. Paddle steamers, 134; gross tonnage, 25,085; net tonnage, 12,722. Iron sailing ships, 30; gross tonnage, 15,820. The prices for steamers have remained unchanged throughout the year, there being a slight reduction only when the rate of discount of the Bank of England reached seven per cent. The high rate of discount caused the collapse of a few builders and engineers, and gave much disquietude to some owners, who, relying on the liberal credit given, had looked to their quarterly dividends to pay for the larger proportion of their vessels. Generally the year has proved a successful one to those owners who have not suffered the loss of their property at sea.

The Masquerades Last Evening.

The New-York Saengerrunde gave a bal masque last night at the Germania Assembly Rooms. To accommodate the large crowd of maskers, both of the large halls were used for dancing. They were richly decorated with burlesque devices, and the costumes and masks represented characters of every conceivable period.

At the Turn Hall, in Fourth-street, the Eichenkrans Vocal Society gave a masquerade, which was well attended. The Concordia, an association of humorists, gave a bal masque at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street, and the Concordia Vocal Society last evening gave a masquerade at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms.

Chicago Cattle Markets.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; market fairly active; shipping demand; prices a shade better with sales of good at $5 25@$5 50; Choice, $6@$6 35; Good, 11 cwt. Texans, $4 25@$4 55; shipments, 1,400. Live Hogs active and firm; receipts, 14,000; sales of common to good packing grades at $4 [illegible]@$4 50; do. Yorkers, $4 50@$4 70; markets closed with pens well cleared; shipments, 4,000. Sheep—Receipts, 634; market fairly active for good at $4 [illegible] $6 75.

[Advertisement.]
Ring-worm, Salt-rheum, cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In the steam-ship France, from Liverpool—Mrs. E. Dobbin and 2 daughters, Mrs. C. Carter and infant, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Sarah J. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Muller, Joseph Muller, Mr. and Mrs. Rice, A. Moore, Thomas Murphy, Sam. McKetherick, Charles Hobson, W. J. N. Moffat, Capt. J. A. Tyson, Richard Clemens, C. H. Caygill, T. Hood, J. J. Marsh, W. J. Markirick, John Roberts, Sam McGrath, Wm. Thompson.

In steamship City of Montreal from Liverpool—Mr. Russell, Mr. C. Forbes, Mr. W. Davidson, wife, and two children, Mr. Johnson, lady, and child, Mr. Adams and lady, Mr. T. Sullivan, Mr. J. C. Bell, Mr. John Wells, Mrs. A. Donnelly, Mr. J. H. Lawson, Mr. Smyth, Mrs. Saunders and child, Mr. W. K. Tucker and lady, Major Cochrane, Mr. John Meak, Jr., Mr. A. R. Briggs.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Liverpool—J. W. Byles, D. Jenner, L. H. Mackall, G. M. Ellicott, Capt. G. E. Kitchen, T. Holmes, Wm. Frothingham, J. A. Sterett, B. Stanwood, Peter Rice, M. Carroll, Fred Toole, M. Crane, Thomas Crane, Christian Perry.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....6:50 | Sun sets....5:38 | Moon rises..11:40
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..11:34 | Gov. Island..12:13 | Hell Gate...1:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Feb. 17.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Trinacria, (Br.,) Thompson, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Chesapeake, Mangum, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Tamerlane, (Br.,) Kerr, Glasgow, Richard P. Currie & Co.

Barks Devonshire, Havener, Mollendo, Peru, Joseph S. Spinney; Wm. Van Name, Pierce, Cardenas, Cuba, Hand & Swan; Rachel, Norton, Havana, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Curacoa, (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacoa, Theo. Foulkes' Sons.

Brigs Uncle Sam, Gover, Humacoa, James W. Elwell & Co.; Edith, (Br.,) Foster, Port Alegre via Rio Grande del Sul, Hatton, Watson & Co.; Margaretha, (Ger.,) Bremer, Morgan Pill, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Maggie, (Br.,) Ilinn, Demerara, W. L. Miller & Houghton; Alice, (Br.,) Montgomery, Turks and Swan Islands, Eggers & Heinlein.

Schrs. Laura A. Webb, Hatch, St. Johns and Ponce, P. R., B. J. Wenberg; Daybreak, Blake, Havana, Cuba, James E. Ward & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, Kennedy, Liverpool Feb. 6, via Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Zimmerman, Vera Cruz Feb. 4, Progreso Feb. 6, and Havana Feb. 12, with mdse. and 44 passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Maas, (Dutch,) Doddes, Rotterdam Feb. 3, with mdse. and 60 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Burlage & Co.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Feb. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Feb. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Mallory, Savannah Feb. 13, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Morehead City Feb. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship France, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Feb. 5, via Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 126 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Northern Light, (new, 1,800 tons,) Nelson, of and from Boston, in ballast, to Fred'k Baker. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark Colonist, (Norw.,) Nerdby, Liverpool 62 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Feb. 7, lat. 38 45, lon. 74 48, Elias Hansen, seaman, a native of Germany, aged 24 years, fell from maintopsail-yard overboard, and was drowned.

Bark Sulitjelma, (Norw.,) Ullanees, Minatitlan 28 ds., with cedar to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Eastern Chief, (Br.,) Carr, Yokohama, Aug. 21, with tea to E. W. Corlies.

Brig David Owen, (of Bath,) Dunton, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Schr. Lizzie Wilson, (of Thomaston,) Wilson, Satilla River, Ga., 11 ds., with yellow pine to J. W. Russell—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. W. and N. E. gales.

Schr. Adria, (of St. John, N. B.,) Smith, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Peter I. Nevins & Son. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. Lucy K. Coggswell, Thomas, Portland, with heading to order.

Schr. C. C. Pettingill, McHennan, Newfoundland, with fish to order.

WIND—Sundown, light N. E., clear.

Sailed.

Ships Prins Albert, for Hamburg; E. W. Stetson, for London; Eliza McNeil, for San Francisco; bark Addie McAdams, for Matanzas; brigs Rosario, for Queenstown; Cleta, for Belize; Sir Robert Peel, for Falmouth; C. A. Sparks, for Havana; schrs. Chas. E. Moody, for Para; Newport, for Bristol; Lottie, for Nuevitas; R. E. Yates, for Savannah; J. A. Rider, for Indianola; Palma, for Edenton.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Arr. ship Bunker Hill, from Manila; bark C. E. McNeil, from New-Orleans; brig L. C. Madeira, from do.; steamers Alhambra, from Savannah; Nereus, from New-York; brig D. F. Brown, from Inagua; schrs. Lizzie Cochran, from St. Domingo; Athlete, from do.; Emily H. Naylor, from Jacksonville; steam yacht Minnehaha, from New-York.

Also arr. schrs. Scotia, from Port-au-Platte; Fanny Elder, from Jacksonville, and Ward J. Parks, from Darien.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 17.—Arr. schrs. Elizabeth Magee, from Weymouth, Mass.; Matthew Kenney, from New-York; steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore; schrs. John McAdams, from New-Haven; J. H. Stickney, from Baltimore; Mary Mankin, from Baltimore; Osprey, from New-York; J. T. Weaver, from New-York; Willie Luce, from Providence; Mary Brewer, from Orient, L. I.; Lucretia, from New-York; Ida Richardson, from Baltimore; My Rover, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 17.—Sld. ship David Stewart, and bark Ya Moyden, for Rio; bark Orion, for Liverpool; brigs Chattanooga, for Demerara; Harriet, for Guadaloupe; schrs. Carrie Miller, for Cuba; Alfred Keene, for Savannah; Hattie Ross, for Cuba; J. D. Wyman, for Barbados; Casco Lodge, for Charleston, and a fleet bound N.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 17.—The new steam-ship Vaderland, of the Red Star line, from Antwerp, passed up for Philadelphia; also, the steam-ship Pernambuco, from Liverpool.

The schr. Queen of the South, from Galveston, for New-York, is in this harbor.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 17.—Arr. steam-ships Thames, from London; Sarmatian, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 17.—Sld. Br. bark Kate, for Liverpool.

Sld. ship Anna Bella, for Liverpool; bark Polar, for Barcelona; brig James Crosby, for St. John, P.R.; schrs. L. and D. Fisk, for Baltimore, and Rising Sun, for Boston.

Spoken, &c.

By the steam-ship Maas, Feb. 6, lat. 49 42, lon. 1 38, passed bark Anna, (Br.,) bound E.; 7th, lat. 49 13, long. 19 17, spoke steamer Medway, bound E. with loss of rudder and sternpost; wanted no assistance; 9th, lat. 48 21, lon. 22 38, passed a bark-rigged steamer bound E.; 11th, lat. 46 24, long. 46 46, passed a brig-rigged steamer bound W.

Disasters.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The schr. Calvin P. Harris, of Taunton, before reported ashore below this port, was got off at noon to-day, with the assistance of the steamer Charles Pearson, and towed up to this city. No damage is reported.

The fishing schr. Oceanus, of Gloucester, got ashore on Spectacle Island in the storm of Sunday, but got off to-day with trifling damage.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—The White Star line steam-ship Adriatic, Capt. Perry, from New-York Feb. 6, arr. at this port to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 17.—The Cunard steam-ship Olympus, from Boston, arr. at this port at 9 o'clock this morning and sld. for Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 17.—The Hamburg American line steam-ship Westphalia, Capt. Schwensen, from New-York Feb. 6, for Hamburg, touched at this port this morning.

WATCHES.

TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-square, New-York,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR NEW
STEM-WINDING WATCHES,
KNOWN AS THE "TIFFANY & CO." THESE WATCHES ARE THE RESULT OF YEARS OF EXPERIMENTS TO PRODUCE A PERFECT TIME-KEEPER, AND ADJUSTED TO HEAT, COLD, AND POSITION, ARE CONFIDENTLY OFFERED AS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WATCH YET MADE.

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CIRCULAR LETTERS
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AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
NO. 20 WALL-ST.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY [illegible] from [illegible] ialty. [illegible] HENRY A. DANIELS, M.D. [illegible]